SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT HULL.

On October 3 Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a crowded meeting of Conservatives (about 5,000) in Hengler's Circus at Hull.

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows: I can assure you that on this occasion it is with infinite satisfaction that I have the pleasure of meeting you. There are many who say that after a long and fatiguing session it is desirable that members of Parliament should themselves take rest, and should allow the constituencies to rest also. I can truly say that I really feel, as many of my colleagues feel, that we should like very much, if the times admitted it, to go away after the duties of the Parliamentary session and enjoy ourselves till Parliament meets again. But our duty most distinctly forbids the loss of time at present. (Cheers.) Whatever may be the case of others, certainly the leaders of the Conservative party must feel that these are days in which it is not safe for the Constitution that they should slumber and sleep during a lengthened period of the year. (Cheers.) We have before us heavy and serious responsibilities, and we must do that which in us lies to keep up the spirits of the party with which we have the honour to act. It is with great pleasure I find myself in the town of Hull. I have never been here before; but for many years I have had occasion to study in one way and another the proceedings of those who make the prosperity and greatness of this ancient town. A few years ago, when I was connected with the Board of Trade, I frequently had to deal with questions affecting this port. The chairman has reminded you that among this company there are many with whom I should have only been too pleased to spend an evening. I mean the members of those friendly societies to whose exertions and influence we are indebted for such great work and improvement in the condition of the lower and lower middle classes. I only wish my stay could have been longer; but it cheers me greatly to find that here in this great county of Yorkshire, which holds so high a preeminence amongst the counties of England, which has so much credit for sense, discretion, and hard-headedness, there exists a body of true Conservative workers who are ready to fall into a proper organization and ready to join with a will in the constitutional battle of the times. The Conservative cause has had some peculiar changes of late years. We had some years ago a remarkable victory, followed by a defeat which was equally astonishing. We have learnt a great deal from these two elections, and one lesson is the evil of being over-confident, and the other of despairing. There is no cause in any constituency, whatever its Liberal antecedents might be, for Conservatives to despair. All I would say is, take care that at another election you do not indulge in over-confidence, and are therefore caught napping. (Cheers.) Among the Conservatives you will always find zeal and a desire to promote the cause; but unless you are prepared and have organization your zeal will prove of very little effect at the critical moment; therefore I rejoice that you in Hull are taking time by the forelock and are forming an organization. Many Liberal members want looking after, and the minority have a great influence with them. It keeps them in order. Sometimes it strengthens them when they desire to take an independent line of action founded on their own judgment. In the session which has gone by there were members of the Liberal party whose convictions made them dissent from the propositions of the Government; but, when they did so, how were they treated? They were influenced by the action of Liberal whips, and, if they did not do as they were bid, they were threatened with the most condign punishment by the Liberal Four Hundreds or Five Hundreds in the towns they represented. I do not like these Liberal Four Hundreds. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not know whether it is wicked to say so, but sometimes they remind me of the number of the prophets of Baal. Remember, however, you must meet organization with organization, and your leaders were never more satisfied than at this moment that they should exercise vigilance, and afford all encouragement to their supporters. The course of events during the session has been in many respects stagnant and disappointing. Though the session has been marked with the passage of one special measure, it has been a notable year, and one which may prove hereafter very important in the history of England and of the world. We have seen lawlessness and violence such as have rarely marked the era in which we live. First came the fearful assassination of the Emperor of Russia, and then more recently that which has stirred the feelings of the English people—the assassination of the President of the United States. Englishmen have shown, and shown rightly, every sympathy with the great Republic. But let us turn from the statement that there is a spirit of lawlessness abroad, and say that there is even one among ourselves. Of course, you know I refer to Ireland, where there is a feeling of alarm and discouragement which may prove most fatal to the welfare of the Empire. Before I proceed further I must refer to the great loss the country has sustained by the removal of one great leader, Lord Beaconsfield. (Loud cheers.) You know well what powers he had acquired, and how he represented the feelings of England, and how truly, ably, and resolutely he maintained the lot which fell upon him in regard to the honour of England. (Cheers.) What is our feeling now? Can you lay aside feelings of anxiety which must arise when we look at the columns of our papers? There are many anxieties. There is the news from South Africa, from Egypt, or from other places with which we are connected, and which is all of an anxious character owing to the weakness of the Government. But the quarter to which we must turn our chief attention is the sister kingdom of Ireland. I do not speak only of outrages and of isolated attacks on life and property, but I speak of the whole system of Government. I speak of the way in which that great organization, the Land League, has obtained power in the country, exercising the functions and aspiring to the position of Government, setting aside, overruling, and, I fear, curbing and daunting the legitimate Government. We are told that the late session has promoted an improvement in the Land Laws of Ireland, that it has obtained greater security for capital and for the personal good treatment of the farmers of Ireland. If that were all, we should only hold it as a proof that these great interests are looked after. But what do the Land League say to this Act? They tell us—and I give them credit for telling us openly—that what they aim at is the dismemberment of the Empire—the breaking away from the connection which binds them to England; and it is on that account they are labouring with the zeal and perseverance which distinguish them. These are serious things, which no British subject can contemplate without saying he will do what he can to resist a dismemberment of the Empire. The Land League say we have had these things before. True, there may have been outrages and all those symptoms of uneasiness which we now see; but there is now something different from what there was before. Those who are guiding the Land League are not operating in the same way as of old. They are not appealing to the fervour of human nature—they are appealing to the cupidity of tenants to drive out landlords and pay no rent. The way in which they are doing this is to incite the people to form organizations to hold the property which does not belong to them, and to "Boycott" all those who support the landlords. Thus Ireland has been kept away from the peace and quietness for which she has been yearning, and which is her only safeguard. But that is not the interest of the Land League. They are determined to keep the matter going. Having succeeded so far in agitation, they are determined to push success to extremes, and they are establishing throughout Ireland a government which holds its own in the face of Her Majesty's Government. They have many things in their favour. I will mention two. They have the prestige of success. Whatever you may say of this measure, which was the production of the mind of the Prime Minister of Her Majesty's Government, you may depend on it the Irish people believe, and not without reason, that success in the carrying of the measure is due to the influence of the Land League agitators. (Hear, hear.) Nothing succeeds like success, and believing what they do, they are encouraged to persevere. (Cheers.) There is another advantage they have, and it is this. The attitude of the Government, though not sufficient to put down the Land League, is sufficient to paralyse or neutralise the action of the property-holders of Ireland in defence of their rights. Happily and wisely and properly the Irish property-holders have not attempted to defend themselves, except by calling on the Government to do their duty; but have the Government responded to that appeal? ("No.") They have been ready to make suggestions and excuses, and in other ways to offer encouragement to those who have been the leaders of the Land League movement. Owing greatly to the action of the Government in the earlier days, the organization has attained large proportions, and the question is, What is to be done? That is a very serious and difficult question—serious and difficult alike for the Government and the nation. There is an old story told of the Lord George Gordon riots, which occurred in London about a hundred years ago, that suits the present situation. The Government of that day called on the volunteers to go out and help the troops to put down the rioters; but the regular troops said they should not be at all afraid of the rioters in front of them if the gentlemen volunteers behind them would not hold their muskets in so dangerous a manner. (Laughter.) I don't think you can apply this with any kind of truth to the volunteers in Ireland; they, at all events, have not impeded the action of the regular Government. The question is rather whether the property-holders and lovers of law in Ireland may not turn round and point the story the other way, saying that they would not be afraid of the Land League if the Government would not hold such very awkward language. (Laughter.) I don't deny that I am no great believer in the virtues of the Act just passed, but I believe it to be our duty now that it has become law to give it fair play. (Cheers.) We are most desirous that it should have fair play; but, let me ask, is it likely to have fair play? (Hear, and "No.") Do the Land League mean to give it fair play? (Cries of "No.") They tell you very plainly they mean nothing of the sort, and they say they are going to take the machinery it provides, and work it for their own purposes. They make no secret of the matter, and Her Majesty's Government know with whom they have to deal. What I want to ask is this, Do the Government intend to insist that the measure shall have fair play? (Hear, hear.) Do they intend to come forward and say, "You gentlemen of the Land League must submit to the action of Parliament and the authorities of the executive Government?" Do they mean to show that amount of courage which is necessary for the maintenance of this great Empire? (Cheers.) You cannot rule a household, certainly not a great Empire, unless you have the courage necessary to put down defiance to the law. (Cheers.) I hope that if any of you who are now present should go to the meeting at Leeds of which you have just heard, you will ask the Prime Minister whether he intends to offer to the Land League the spirited language which about a year and a half ago he applied to an allied Sovereign—I mean to say "hands off." (Cheers.) And are the Government prepared to insist full and fair play shall be given to their own Act, and that the Land League shall not be permitted to prevent fair play being accorded to it? (Cheers.) I fear we must say that the Government have lost confidence in themselves and their position. (Hear, hear.) I am inclined also to think that in another sense they have lost the confidence of the people. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") I mean to say they have lost some of the exuberant confidence which was reposed in them at the beginning of their tenure of office, when everything was to have gone right, when they had but to show themselves at the head of affairs and all their difficulties were quickly to be got rid of. (Cheers.) We are not quite prepared now to take them at the full and high estimate which they claimed some time ago, and the question is, whether the Government can feel the exuberant confidence in themselves which they felt at the beginning. There are signs which seem to point in the opposite direction. There are difficulties arising here and there, and everywhere, in the United Kingdom, in our Colonies, and in foreign countries, and in dealing with them the Government feels the difficulty they have themselves created by the language they have used, the pledges they have given, and the treatment they have administered to their rivals in former times, and they are naturally aware that they are walking on very delicate ground. (Cheers.) They seem to me to be a Ministry which every difficulty seems to daunt. They have been daunted both by foreigners and by members of their own party who have forced them from time to time to do things against their own judgment, and to have committed themselves in such a way that it is easy to see that when difficulties arise they have serious obstacles to overcome in contending with them. The case of Ireland is one of these difficulties. The language they use, the promises they made, the encouragement they gave the Land League stood in the way of the vigorous policy of this country. The case of South Africa is another instance. (Hear, hear.) The language they used and the conduct they pursued rendered it difficult to bring about any solution there which should be reassuring to the people of the colony and to the credit of the English nation. (Cheers.) We know that at this moment we are trembling to see whether the Boers will accept the convention we have offered. (Hear, hear.) Can there be a more humiliating position? You hear from time to time reports that they have refused it; then you are told, "No, it is not quite so bad as that; they are considering it;" and then you hear that, with some modifications, they may accept it. That is very satisfactory, and we hope that they will. (Laughter.) As our chairman has said, there are two conventions about which we are blinded. Sometimes we ask—What are the Boers going to do with their convention? and sometimes it is, What are the French going to do with theirs;—(cheers)—and in both cases we have to be ready to accept it on any terms we can get. At all events, this is very disheartening to those who have been endeavouring to do their duty to the country under circumstances of danger and difficulty. But the question is not only one affecting those who have gone out to our Colonies, and have sacrificed in many cases their lives in the interests of the country; it is also one affecting a large native people who, believing in the honour and firmness of the British Government, have taken our side against the Boers, their old oppressors, against those in whose hands they found that their lives and liberties were not safe. There is another case in which the Government might well feel a difficulty. I mean the case of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) There is constant fear and anxiety lest some trouble should arise in that country, and lead to measures of an active character for the preservation of the interest which Great Britain has in the maintenance of the highway to her Indian Empire; but, if the Government should find themselves obliged to take such steps, they will be greatly embarrassed by the language they have used and the doctrines they have laid down on questions of this character. The result would be that, if the Government has lost the confidence of the nation, the nation must seriously consider what the policy of the Government is worth. (Hear, hear.) There are occasions on which it is impossible for the people to judge of the intricacies and merits of large and difficult questions, and on these they are usually content to take the authority and judgment of those in whom they have confidence. Authority in these cases has been defined as a process which influences a man's opinions, though he does not comprehend the proofs on which it rests. But we are beginning to think that the Government whom the great mass of the people approved some time ago is not so infallible as some people seemed to think. There is always danger when a Government get into this position. They are apt to try and cover the weakness of their position by bluster, and make sudden rushes to get out of the difficulty which presses them. Let us apply this to another subject, one of great importance—the commercial and fiscal policy of the country. (Cheers) We are all aware that at the present moment there is uneasiness in many quarters on this subject. We turn to the Government, and ask what is their opinion on the subject, and we find that from one quarter we get a very decisive answer indeed, not to say a very discourteous one. We are told that anybody presuming to have a different opinion from the statesman who may be speaking to us is no less than a lunatic, and only fit for an asylum. We really must dissent from this way of dealing with such a question. It is not one to be set aside or misrepresented by sneers. There is no doubt much anxiety among those who are interested in this subject in consequence of the troublesome and difficult times through which we have been passing; but what does the Government tell us? We have not had a ray of light cast on the matter recently even by that great authority to whom reference has been made—Mr. John Bright. I called it a ray of light; but, in point of fact, it seems to me to be rather something of an opposite character. Because, what does Mr. Bright tell us? He tells us the cause of a great deal of the depression is to be found in the want of sunshine. (Laughter.) He and others are taking up that as a solution of a very interesting question, and, as they think, one of a very convincing character: but I should like to make an observation on that. In the first place, what do they mean by the prosperity of the country being affected by the absence of the sun? What they mean is this, that in the course of the last few years the uncongenial weather and the want of sunshine had created a considerable deficiency in the productions of our agricultural classes; and secondly, that the home market is interfered with or depressed; and they say, truly enough, as I think, that the effect of the depression of the home market does necessarily affect the prosperity of other classes in this kingdom. Well, that is very good sense. I am very glad indeed to hear it come from such a quarter—(laughter and cheers)—because the time has been when those who belonged to the school Mr. Bright especially represents were in the habit of speaking very lightly of the home market, and never would admit that it was of that importance that they now recognize it is to our prosperity. (Cheers.) Let me ask what is the solution to be derived from such arguments as that the agricultural interest is depressed, and the other interests of the country suffer because of the absence of the sun. In the first place, one would like to know how that compares with the observations made some little time ago, I think by the Prime Minister himself, that he was in favour of throwing up the agriculturists of this country and telling them they could not expect that they would be able to compete with some of the great staples of the great agricultural industry; but that they must make up for that by cultivating other produce—I think he mentioned fruit and flowers. (Laughter.) What I want to know is this? If you have not sun enough to grow and ripen wheat, how are you going to grow and ripen fruit to compete with that sent from foreign countries? Possibly down in my part of Devonshire, in some other parts of South Devonshire, and in Cornwall we might be able to do something in that way, but in Yorkshire the absence of the sun would tell as much against these products as against wheat. What I would rather wish to ask Mr. Bright is this. He says your industry is depressed, because of the want of sun. Well, then, how are you going to get over that difficulty? Will it not be one that will constantly recur? I trust that in the course of the next few years we may have better harvests and greater prosperity. But you cannot assure that, and even if you could do it for the next few years you may be also sure that you will have cycles of bad seasons again. You will have to consider how you are to carry on your business, and how you are to carry it on with that absence of sun. That is a matter to which Mr. Bright does not address himself, and it is a matter which many think he ought to have touched. (Hear, hear.) Now I wish to say a few words on the prominent subject of fair trade. (Loud cheers.) I must not deceive you, as it is very possible that you may find that I do not agree with you on all points. I do wish, however, that we should look at the matter with something like calmness, and something like reason. What is the general condition of England? What is the position which England naturally takes amongst the nations of the world? Well, we may say, generally speaking, that England imports raw produce in large quantities, and that she manufactures these and sells them at a profit to other countries. What does England require? Two things. She requires that she should have every advantage for producing at the cheapest and best rate; and secondly, the advantage of the best and freest market wherein to dispose of her produce. (Hear, hear.) Now, do not let yourselves lose sight of any one of these conditions. You have to consider how you are to bring the products on which you exercise your industry as cheaply, as plentifully, and as regularly from the other nations of the world as you probably can; and when, having worked them up, you have to consider how you can dispose of them most profitably, and for that purpose you want both home and foreign markets. Do not let any consideration as to foreign traffic draw your attention from that of home traffic, nor let it be diverted from home to foreign traffic. You have all these things to consider, and you must look at them in this way. Some time ago, when Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and others were introducing the system of free trade, they comparatively neglected the home market; they turned their attention entirely to the abolition of the protections of the home country, with the view of stimulating the foreign market. They would not have told you then, and certainly would not now, that they regarded the home market as of no importance; but they said that they could not uphold the system in which protection was artificially given to home producers. You may turn and say, We do not under-rate the value of the foreign market; but we do not see why the foreign producer should be artificially stimulated any more than we can see why the British corn-grower should be artificially stimulated to produce that which we furnish in the home market. What was the course pursued when that difficulty first presented itself to our fiscal reforms? Thirty years ago they urged the abolition of protective duties in England. We want now, in a similar way, to bring about the abolition of protective duties in foreign markets; but the difficulty is, How are we to do it? That is the problem which we have to solve. How are we going to operate upon the minds of foreign countries and induce them to put down protection? Let us look back at history, and see how free traders dealt with this question when they first got protective duties taken off, and the production in England thrown open. They believed that all other nations would abandon strong protective duties, and their hostile tariffs would fall down as the walls of Jerico. I firmly believe that these gentlemen were persuaded that England was the sole obstacle to the free trade of the world, and that the landlords were the great obstacle to the abolition of protection in England. It was always the habit to find the greatest fault with their own countrymen. Well, the walls of Jericho did not fall down, and although undoubtedly for a time we enjoyed great prosperity, we do not find that all foreign markets were opened to us in the way that we were led to expect. All of you know what sort of a thing a merry-go-round is. You see a great wheel with horses and cars upon it, apparently going round and round; but they do not move unless some one underneath gives the machine a push. No one attempted to give free trade the push that it required, and the late Ambassador of the French Republic thought that when they had settled the commercial treaty with France, they had given the required push to the machine, and it would then go on of itself; and when two countries like England and France had concluded such a treaty other nations would be compelled to follow in the train. Has that been the case? We are told that the effect of that treaty has been ample. I do not deny that, but I believe that it has been detrimental in some ways as it has been advantageous in others. You have given an aspect of bargaining to the matter; and other nations thinking that there is some advantage to be gained from it, if you have no equivalent to give them, say, Why should they give you anything? This is one of the difficulties, and this is why we are apparently obliged to go to France, cap in hand, in a way not very agreeable to our feelings, and ask her to do as a favour what we hold she ought to do for her own sake. (Cheers.) I will take an illustration. I have myself had occasion to take part in negotiations endeavouring to get the admission of your goods into Spain and Portugal. When we have attempted to do that they have said, "You must reduce our duties at once to the same level as those of France." When we say they are the same, and ask them to reckon the strength of the one and the other, they say, "We know that you made this treaty with France, and you made it because of the advantages you gave her." All that is highly disadvantageous, unless you find that by your treaty arrangements you can get what you desire and what is necessary for the welfare of the country. You should consider very seriously, and let me impress on you the importance of taking up such a question, if it is to be taken up in a large and comprehensive spirit. Do not consider what is best for the farmer, the manufacturer, or the shipowner alone, but what is the best arrangement in the interests of all classes. We must take care not to sacrifice our large amount of capital and credit. England enjoins that we do nothing to shake that great foundation of our prosperity. Depend on it, you have in this country a great superiority. The Prime Minister, I think, has said that the commercial supremacy of this country will pass to America. I do not believe it, or at least that it will occur in our time, if we use the means and advantages to support our commercial interest that are so easy to destroy, but that are not so easy to build up. If we have recourse to false remedies, we may do a mischief that will be irreparable. I do not myself believe in some of the suggestions of our opponents, and, indeed, in some of the recommendations on our own side, especially when we see that some members of the Liberal party are trying as a remedy to set the tenants against the landlords. I believe that this policy is directed not so much against property as against the social and political condition of the country. There are men, for instance, who wish to attack the House of Lords not openly, but by undermining it. They think they can do so by destroying the large hereditary estates, and I am afraid the Government is not able to resist them. I believe that Lord Cairns was prepared by his Property Bill to remove all the evils that could fairly be complained of. I fear that what we have seen done in Ireland will bear other fruit, and depend upon it the time is at hand when we must firmly take up a position against those who we believe are at work to ruin the Empire both at home and abroad. I venture to say that it is the mission of the Conservative party to resist with all its strength and with all its means the disintegration of the Empire and the disintegration of its social and political Constitution. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. C. Skyes, M.P., and seconded by Mr. W. H. Broadley, M.P., an address of welcome and thanks was passed by acclamation to Sir Stafford Northcote, and the proceedings terminated.

MR. GLADSTONE AT LEEDS.

The *Evening Standard* of Oct. 7th contains the following report of the proceedings in connection with the Premier's visit to Leeds:—

In anticipation of the visit of the Prime Minister to Leeds, the leading thoroughfares are decorated with flags, banners, and floral wreaths of the Liberal colours, and private tradesmen have laid on gas jets for illumination. The Premier, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Helen Gladstone, left Broughton Hall Station at 2·35 yesterday and arrived at the London and North-Western Station at Leeds at 5·45. The right hon. gentleman was met on the platform by his son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., the Mayor, the leading members of the Liberal Executive, and Mr. Barran, M.P. The Mayor, in the name of the inhabitants of the borough, gave the right hon. gentleman a hearty welcome, a sentiment which was endorsed by the enthusiastic cheers of those present. Outside the station an immense crowd had assembled, and heartily cheered the Premier, who drove off in an open barouche to the residence of Mr. James Kitson, whose guest he will be during his stay. Mr. Kitson entertained his distinguished visitors last night at dinner, Mr. Barran, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Dr. Gott (vicar of Leeds), and Mrs. Gott being amongst the invited guests.

(By Telegraph.)

Leeds, Friday.

The reception accorded to Mr. Gladstone by the people of Leeds and the surrounding districts in the Town Hall on this his first appearance in the building, was as enthusiastic as the welcome of the preceding evening. The Victoria Hall, the largest room in the building, which is capable of holding upwards of five thousand persons, was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, all of whom were admitted by ticket. In the row of seats at the front of the orchestra, and immediately behind Mr. Gladstone, the Mayors of different towns from which addresses had emanated occupied prominent places, in which they were rendered more conspicuous by the chains and badges appertaining to their offices, which they wore. Prior to the arrival of Mr. Gladstone Dr. Spark performed a selection of music commencing with "God Save the Queen," during which the vast audience uprose. Selections from Auber, Rossini, and Beethoven followed.

On the entrance of the Premier the audience rose and greeted the right hon. gentleman with enthusiastic and deafening cheers. As Mr. Gladstone approached the dais, accompanied by his friends, Dr. Spark performed Mendessohn's Grand March from *Athalie*.

Eighty-six addresses were presented to the right hon. gentleman, the more prominent being from the Corporation of Leeds, and the Liberal clubs and associations of the West Riding, the Manchester National Reform Union, the Huddersfield Cobden Club, &c.

The address from the Town Council of Leeds, which was read by the town clerk, Mr. G. W. Morrison, was as follows:—

"To the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., First Lord of her Majesty's treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Leeds, in the county of York, desire to offer you a cordial and sincere welcome to his loyal and ancient borough, and we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity, which your visit to Leeds affords, of placing on record a tribute of respectful admiration for your exalted personal character and distinguished public services. Without treading upon the debateable arena of party politics, we cannot but recognise that there is hardly any public measure of importance during now nearly half a centnry with which your name has not been more or less identified, and in connection with which you have not displayed that surpassing genius, that cultured scholarship, that untiring devotion to the public interest, and those unrivalled gifts of intellect and oratory which so pre-eminently distinguish you. In fact, it may be said in a word that your public history during the past 47 years, has to a large extent been a reflex of the history of the nation; and your labours have without doubt exceeded those of any living Statesman. So far back as the year 1831 you were appointed by that eminent patriot, Sir Robert Peel, to be a Lord of the Treasury, a position similar to the one which we have observed with satisfaction you have so recently conferred upon your son, one of our esteemed representatives in the House of Commons; and since the commencement of your splendid career it has fallen to your lot to hold some of the most important and responsible offices in the Government of our beloved Sovereign. In December, 1868, her Majesty the Queen constituted you her Prime Minister, and again, in 1880, she was graciously pleased to confer upon you the post of highest dignity and eminence in this country. In all these offices you have displayed unflagging zeal and supreme capacity in carrying out with a single eye what you have felt to be for the country's good. But it is not only in your character as a statesman that we approach you to-day. We rejoice to remember that it is your proud distinction to have laboured as occasion has permitted for the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of your fellow-countrymen; and it may be said with truth that there has scarcely been any movement in modern British history, having for its object the spread of education and intelligence and the well-being of mankind, around which you have not thrown the mighty spell of your resistless eloquence; while, amid the pressure and excitement of your unsparing toils, you have found leisure to adorn and enrich the pages of literature and philosophy with contributions from the pen. Of you it may be truly said, as was remarked of the Earl of Chatham, that you possess the precious ownership of a name illustrious and revered by nations, and rich in blessings for our country's good. In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty may pour upon you His choicest blessings, and that He may spare you for many years, so that you may still be enabled to dedicate to the interests of your country those superb endowments which have rendered such noble and brilliant services in the past.

"Given under our Corporate Common Seal, this seventh day of October, 1881.

"George Tatham, Mayor.
"George Morrison, Town Clerk."

The Mayor of Leeds, on behalf of the Corporation, cordially welcomed the hon. gentleman; and after highly eulogising Mr. Gladstone's political and social career, presented the address, which had been read by the Town Clerk.

Mr. Gladstone, in rising to respond, was again received with the most defeaning applause. In the course of his remarks the right hon. gentleman said:—Were it my business to revise the address as a critic, I am afraid it would be my duty to make large excisions and important modifications (cries of "No"), but it is not in that spirit that I have to receive this and other similar addresses. It is not that duty that I have to perform; and believe me I know these two things well enough from the experience of a long life; first of all the distinction which ought to be drawn between attachment to the principles and the strict merits of persons who come before you accredited on account of their association with them; and secondly, the unbounded generosity with which the people of this country, under all circumstances, whatever be their name and character, appreciate the efforts of those who have endeavoured to serve them. Mr. Mayor under these circumstances, without being able to appreciate much of what you have said, I can cordially and gratefully accept the whole. There is a matter on which I may venture to comment, and that is the statement that the persons who now form the population of this great and advancing community are nearly all of Liberal opinion. I will go so far as to make this confession. I am glad that there are some who are not of Liberal opinions (hear, hear). I am glad—subject to conditions—in the first place, so long as there are not too many (laughter). But nevertheless I never can cease to bear in mind that this division of political opinion is in the first place one of the unfailing characteristics of a free country, taken in connection with the necessary conditions of our imperfect faculties, and in the second place where it is within the power of each political party to contribute greatly to the health and advantage of the other. There is advantage in the jealousy with which each party exercises the function of inspection upon the acts of the other. When I think that we Liberals are not, I hope, so proud, and are not so conceited as to suppose that we shall not always be better for close inspection and vigilant criticism, I think, gentlemen, this opinion will be acceptable to you; and that what we have to desire is not extinction of the party varying from our views, but it is, in the first place, that all Englishmen may more and more, if it please God, be united in many great and fundamental principles of freedom; and further, that on these matters wherein we differ we may each do so with sincerity and earnestness, and devote ourselves to what we think to be the best interests of the country (cheers). There are three items in this address which I can appropriate to myself. The first is, that of sincerity, which you have attributed to me so unreservably; and secondly, the allusion to the length of time during which I have been engaged in the service of my country, and which is a fact altogether undeniable (cheers and laughter). I cannot deny that my life has been a life of labour, and that we have greatly and constantly extended the seat of British Industry. That enterprise has characterised you, whose whole lives are devoted to the development of the energies of the country, and who contribute so largely to the consolidation of the power of the Empire. By the law of life we are bound to live, and in that we are bound to die. In these few words I beg to acknowledge and receive your flattering addresses, and will wait for further development (loud cheers and laughter).

Addresses from other towns were then presented.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

SPEECHES BY MR. PARNELL AND FATHER SHEEHY.

One of the largest demonstrations ever held in Cork in honour of Mr. Parnell, M.P., took place on Sunday afternoon, October 2nd. The hon. gentleman, accompanied by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Kelly, M.P., travelled from Dublin by the limited mail train. They were joined *en route* by the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, P.P. A deputation had early in the morning proceeded to Mallow, where the rev. gentleman was staying, and on meeting him at his hotel door, they knelt down on the steps and asked his blessing, the example being followed by an extremely large number of persons who had assembled. On reaching Cork Mr. Parnell and his friends were met by Mr. Healy, M.P., Mr. Redpath, Dr. Dillion Egan, and an immense crowd of people, who cheered loudly for Mr. Parnell and the Rev. Mr. Sheehy. A procession was formed consisting of contingents from twenty-five trade associations, and as many Land League branches, each headed by a band playing and banners carried aloft. Along the route Mr. Parnell and Father Sheehy were presented with addresses and bouquets of flowers. The procession, which went through the principal streets of the town, took nearly an hour to pass a given point on its way to the park, where a mass meeting was subsequently held.

Shortly after the procession had arrived in the park, Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered, said:—Fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens,—It is now scarcely eighteen short months since first you did me the honour of permitting me to represent your city—(cheers)—and I think that you and I can join each other in congratulation upon the magnificent progress that the cause of Ireland has made in the meanwhile. (Cheers). The wonderful character of this demonstration has, I believe, scarcely ever been exceeded in Ireland with in the memory of living man. (Cheers.) I had supposed, when I came amongst you at the end of the sesssion of 1880, that it was not possible for the people or for the city to do more in the way of spontaneous enthusiasm and national outpouring than you did upon that occasion; but your enthusiasm, the spontaneous character of your reception, and the magnitude and extent of your numbers, all combine to-day to mark this demonstration as one of the greatest and one of the mightiest that has ever shown the invincible determination of the Irish people to rule themselves. (Loud cheers.) I congratulate you then, and we may all congratulate ourselves upon the position in which the Irish cause stands to-day. But let us not forget, let us remember, that very much depends upon our action for the future. (Hear, hear.) If we would reap the results of what we have gained, we must recollect how we gained it. We must remember that it is through the determination and the spirit of self-sacrifice of our people that we are as we are to-day. (Cheers). And if, perhaps, as a result of the Land Act, it should happen that a class of tenant farmers receive any benefit, they must recollect that it was their duty to refuse the benefit unless it can be shared by the labourers, the artizans, and all classes in the country. (Loud cheers.) These sacrifices, these exertions, have not only been made for the tenant farmers, (they have been made for the whole people of Ireland—("Hear, hear," and cheers—and if any tenant farmer should be tempted to make his own bargain behind the backs of his neighbours, and to regard his own selfish interest only, let him recollect that the Irish people behind him will see that he does full justice to those who are placed under him. (Cheers.) Beware then. If any of you should after a time go into the Court, and ask the Court to fix what is called a fair rent, upon such a man will fall the duty of giving his labourers fair wages, and of paying his debts to the shopkeepers. We trust that we stand at the commencement of a movement for the revival of the ancient industries of Ireland. (A voice "We will fight for it.") Many times in our history has such a revival been attempted. It has been sought to originate such movements in former times very often; and they have not had the democracy and spirit of the people to sustain them, and hence their failure; but today this great industrial movement, which I trust will result in bringing plenty and comfort to the home of every Irishman, is supported by the masses of our people, and is based for its supprt on the affection and the spirit of patriotism in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) We have, then, every confidence in embarking in this movement for the protection of Irish industry—(hear, hear)—that it will be a success, and that although we cannot yet have our own Parliament to protect Irish manufactures, yet we shall be able by the strong force of public opinion to give a preference to things that are made in Ireland by Irishmen. A happy future, then, is before you. If you stand together like men, if you refuse to allow the ranks of your organization to be broken, depend upon it that nothing can resist your power, and by that spirit and order and by the habits of organization and of association together which you are obtaining from day to day, you will convince our rulers that it is an absolute necessity for them, if they wish to retain the link of the Crown, that the link of the Crown should be the only link between the two countries. (Loud and continued cheering.)—The Rev. Father Sheehy on rising to speak to a resotion, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said—Mr. Chairman and fellow-countrymen, I feel a new spirit spring within me, having witnessed what I shall characterise as the most remarkable national and democratic demonstration that has yet occured in our country, to chronicle the ancient resolve of Ireland that this country must be ours. (Cheers.) That has been the tradition and the sworn vow of ages of the bravest sacrifices; and you stand here to-day in your many thousands to repeat once more, and to register solemnly, the vow transmitted to you and stay your steps you will not until you have planted these glorious banners of Ireland, not alone on the ruins of the landlord power in this country, but on the ruins, too, of the Government and the alien which it represented. (Cheers,) This demonstration to-day, to any intelligent observer, is no mere senseless pantomime. I read in it the stern resolve of the will of an unconquered people. (Cheers.) It is no mere section of the Irish people against a class and an interest. (Hear, hear.) New elements of power are rushing fast into combination. (Hear, hear.) The national idea is becoming a prominent one. It is no longer so much "Down with landlordism" as "Down with English rule in Ireland." (Cheers.) And, fellow-countrymen, I do not speak to-day of any new idea; I do not speak because my mind and heart have been stirred by the splendid demonstration of your power, your hundred thousand fighting men—(A Voice: "And ready at a moment's warning.") (Cheers.) The Rev. Father Sheehy—Not because of any new spirit begotten within me by the presence of that great power, but more than that, because I see behind your numbers, in every eye I see, the soul of a new spirit, not mere loud leagueism, not merely selfish interests, but the grand ideal which has possessed your souls; and you will not be content as slaves redeemed from a cruel class, but you are determined to make your country a nation amongst the nations of the earth. (Cheers.) I should not be speaking accurately the language of your hearts today if I did not declare you enemies to buckshot rule. (Cheers.) We are easily deluded by coaxing. England might coax us, perhaps, if she had only wisdom to coax us, but she cannot. I speak to-day as an Irishman and an Irish Catholic clergyman, in the presence of men from many countries—Englishmen, Scotchmen, (A Voice: "And policemen.") (Groans.) I don't echo the voice in the crowd; I don't echo the word "policemen." I speak, too, in the presence of citizens of the Great Republic of the West. (Cheers.) I feel that I should be a traitor to the traditions of the past if I were forgetful of the hopes that come before us in the near future. In the presence of our English and American brethren I will say that we are Paddies evermore. (Cheers.) We will not compromise with landlordism. (No, no.) Also, I speak at least for myself, we will not compromise with the English people. (Cheers.) Will not think of measuring you with the democracy of England. We have suffered more as a nation from the English democracy than from the English aristocracy. It was the English democrats, howling the gospel of Puritanism, which might be called Cromwellism, or any other "ism," that was the force that cut the throats of all Irishmen that they could get at, and hunted the remnant into Connaught and banished them into Barbados, as they thought, never to return. This demonstration is a purely national one. Here, above all other places in Ireland, one is anxious to plant the English flagstaff; here in sight of rebel Cork, whose heart never beat high except when it beat in harmony with national ideas. Yes, countrymen, Ireland for the Irish, whether it be separation altogether—(cries of "Separation")—or whether it be a Parliament in College-green. Separation let it be. (Cheers.) Let it be national anyhow. (Cheers.) Let the doctrine be preached, let the vows be registered, and we can unite upon a platform that declares for College Green. (Loud cheers.) These English people had a long, a lengthened trial, and they have been a failure in ruling Ireland. They stand to-day with the anxious eyes of the world focussed upon their rule in Ireland, and before the civilised world they stand condemned, because they would not be content to rule us as civilized beings. They would rule us as if we were incapable of the rule of civilized men. We are not afraid of buckshot, and we defy it, and for the same reason we are not afraid of those who would employ buckshot, and we defy them. (Cheers.) And in planting this defiance I have with my heart a hope which comes to be conviction that the present defiance shall soon end, because our forces are great and our weapons are powerful. (Cheers.) So far with those weapons we have wrung victory, and so proceeding upon the old lines with wisdom, with caution, with calculation, we shall multiply our victories. Now fellow countrymen, I thank you for your welcom. (Cheers.) It is surely consoling to find that coercion has not crushed my countrymen, it is surely a herald of our highest hopes that they have risen in proportion to the amount of pressure put upon them. The splendid demonstration of today does not mark the highest reachings of the tide, and on that wave will be borne forward the ship of our Irish destinies, with the green flag flying from the flag-staff, and bearing the rich argosy of Irish hopes to the port of prosperity and security. (Prolonged applause.)

Working of the Land Act.

The *Daily News'* Dublin correspondent writes:—A case, typical of a considerable number, and illustrating the difficulties which landlords have to contend with, is supplied from the not altogether unknown district of Cappawhite, co. Tipperary, the landlord being a Mr. Thomas Dowling, a gentleman whose ambition to shine as a champion of popular rights, as indicated by his having once or twice come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of southern constituencies on the popular ticket, would naturally lead him to count on the goodwill of his tenants. M. Dowling's story is that on this portion of his property he has never raised his rents, and that they have been withheld for two years. The aggregate acreage is 269 acres, let at an average of 19s. an acre. The valuation made in 1852 was 84l., but since then improvements were effected by the landlord who preceded Mr. Dowling, who between 1852 and 1856 effected improvements which cost him more than 2,000l., and which caused the property, which was sold in 1852 for 600l., to be sold for in 1856 for 3,000l. Further improvements were effected subsequently, and in 1861 the then tenant received from the three existing tenants 1,950l. for his goodwill of the lands. Mr. Dowling subsequently brought the fee simple for 4,000., and has allowed the rents to remain at the same figures as when the 1,950 was paid for the tenant's interest. The demand of his tenants now is that they should have their land at Griffith's valuation (84l.), which would return Mr. Dowling about 2 per cent. upon his purchase-money. He has offered 20 per cent. reduction on all rent due, which would amount to 40l. and 60 per cent. on a single gale, but the tenants refuse to pay more than the amount of a valuation made at a time since which the value of the land has more than quadrupled through improvements effected at the cost of the landlord. It need hardly be said that the tenants who seek to enforce such an arrangement are not likely to be in a hurry to appeal to a land court; they are more likely to stick as long as they can to the policy recommended at a meeting just held at Naas, when the Rev. Dr. Gowing, who presided, said he had very little confidence in the law and State arrangements, and added that the true path of progress lay in the old maxim, "Help yourselves;" while the Rev. Mr. McCrea, C.C., said that the action of the landlords whose conduct they had met to condemn—Lord Mayo and Mr. Blacker—in insisting upon the immediate payment of their rents, would help to deepen and widen the chasm that now separated the people of Ireland from the landlords of Ireland. But the cloud has its silver lining. It must be remembered that it is only the rent to be paid in the future that can be affected by any decision under the Land Act, and that to obtain a reduction in any rents already due it is necessary to adopt some other means than appeal to the Land Court. The danger is that the people may be induced to rely on what they may imagine to be their strength, and thus further embitter needlessly the relations between their landlords and themselves; needlessly and fruitlessly, too, for all impartial observers look forward to a strict enforcement of the law, "now that the law," as was said by Mr. Ferguson, the county court judge of Cork the other day, in acknowledging at Macroom the receipt of the usual emblem of a maiden sessions, "is such that there does not exist in any statute book on the face of the globe an Act so much in favour of the tenant classes." Mr. Ferguson added that the great majority of the people of Ireland are loyal, peaceful, law-abiding, well-disposed men, who only required a back to support them, and that back the Government would supply by sustaining the law. Another hopeful symptom is furnished by the passing of a resolution at Ennis, co., Clare, condemning in the strongest manner the indiscriminate system of Boycotting throughout the country, and calling upon the several branches of the League to put a stop to this festering national ulcer. This coming immediately after Father Furlong's declaration at New Ross shows that the really mischievous character of the system of Boycotting is beginning at last to be recognised. There are also to be found here and there individuals heretofore regarded as on the popular side expressing opinions which are not in accordance with extreme Land League opinions. Major D'Arcy, at one time spoken of as the ultra-popular candidate for Roscommon at the last general election, speaking at Ballinasloe the other day, said that no man should wish to have land without paying a fair rent, and he added an observation which ought to have a twofold effect, reflecting as it does on the representation so often made as to the extent of the improvements effected by the tenants, and pointing out to them likewise a much-needed lesson. Major Darcy said in a great many parts of Ireland the land was merely scratched as a turkey would scratch a dunghill. Now that the tenant has not only ample protection for his improvements but has absolute fixity of tenure at a fair rent, there can no longer be any excuse for such scratching, and it is to be hoped that suggestions such as Major Darcy has made will commend themselves to Irish agriculturists.

CONTINUED AGITATION.

A message from Dublin, Oct. 1st., states:—The language used by Father Sheehy since his release has given rise to a feeling that possibly the Government has been too precipitate in its action in the rev. gentleman's case, and in the case of some of the other suspects. The Drogheda branch of the Land League has adopted a resolution urging the American Government to interfere on behalf of the suspect at present in custody who are citizens of the United States. *United Ireland* very opportunely recalls a saying of Mr. Thomas Brennan, the secretary of the Land League, on his arrest as a suspect under the Protection of Persons and Property Act. Mr. Brennan then said, "I suppose we may bid good-bye to the daylight now till the Act expires; at least I hope we may." The quotation is made in a note strongly deprecating what are called the canting appeals for mercy made in certain quarters on behalf of the suspects. The *Daily Express*, always foremost in recommending drastic measures, calls on the Government to suppress the Land League. It gives implicit credit to all the reports of outrages that come from the provinces, describes as euphemistic language the phrase constitutional agitation in which it says the Land League describes a revolutionary movement which in its very inception is illegal, and which at every step supports itself by illegal and criminal methods, and complains that although the law officers of the Crown informed the Government of the illegality of the Land League they preferred submitting the arbitration of a great social question affecting the deepest foundations of society and the constitution to a jury of Dublin tradesmen rather than boldly suppressing an organization of whose illegality they had not the slightest doubt, and which they knew to be the fruitful parent of crime, intimidation, and riot. It submits that what was the wisest course at the commencement is the wisest course now the Land League, an illegal organization and the fruitful mother of crime is the root and source of every act of intimidation and outrage in the country; and while it is unsuppressed the task of governing this country will become steadily harder and harder until bloodshed alone will cause a cessation of the evil. Ireland is rapidly becoming what John Mitchell described as the essential requisite of a successful revolution, and which he himself vainly attempted to induce it to become.

Boycotting does not seem to be much on the decrease; in fact, it is sometimes resorted to under circumstances which elicit the condemnation of ardent Land Leaguers. The Rev. P. M. Furlong, presiding at the last meeting of the New Ross Land League, took occasion to deprecate indiscriminate Boycotting. He said he had no desire to save either exterminators or those who were working for exterminators from the very severest penalty of Boycotting that could be inflicted upon them; but he objected to the branch of the League being saddled with a responsibility which was not fairly, its due, naming and issuing of placards, bringing before the public certain individuals in the neighbourhood as fit and proper subjects for Boycotting. In fact, Father Furlong does not approve of unauthorised Boycotting. It is a natural complement of this that vigilance committees should be appointed to see that the rules of the Land League were faithfully carried out in their respective districts, and to have an eye to the backsliders.

A meeting was held near Baltinglass, county Wicklow, on Saturday for the purpose of establishing an organization for the protection of the farmers and others who have incurred the displeasure of the Land League.

At a convention of the vanrious branches of the local Land League held at Ennis, on Saturday, resolutions were passed condemning the constitution of the Land Commission and expressing the belief that the farmers should be represented on it by practical farmers. A resolution was also passed calling on the branches of the League to adopt stringent measures to put a stop to the indiscriminate system of Boycotting, which they described as the great national ulcer.

On Friday night a young man named Bagnall, residing near Kilcullen, county Kildare, knocked out the brains of his father, who was a comfortable farmer. Bagnall has suffered a severe loss in his farming operations, which it is supposed affected his reason. He attacked the police who came to arrest him, and wounded two of them with a pitchfork.

On Monday evening a daring attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Arthur Bingham, a landlord, residing at Dullagh Lodge, near Erris, county Mayo. Mr. Bingham was returning home from market. He was driving in a Croydon with his wife and a servant girl. He had been boycotted for some time; but he had no reason to believe any design against his life existed. He usually drives very fast, but at a part of the road, in consequence of a rise in the ground, he had to go slowly, and here a shot was fired from a field close by. The bullet struck the girl in the arm. Mr. Bingham, who was unarmed, jumped off the car and ran after the man who had fired the shot. He was disguised in female clothes, with a large cloak, and his face was blackened. Mr. Bingham caught him by the cloak, and after a struggle the man escaped, leaving the cloak behind him. There is very little hope of the arrest of the man. The wound in the girl's arm is not serious. She screamed loudly when wounded. The mare driven by Mr. Bingham was a spirited one, and Mrs. Bingham had great difficulty in keeping her steady while Mr. Bingham fought with his assailant.

Viscountess Harberton occupied the chair at a public meeting on Oct. 5th in support of the Women's Sufferage Association. The attendance was numerous and influential. Lady Harberton spoke of the great injustice of depriving women of the ordinary rights of citizenship, and treating them as if they were not human beings. Putting a mark on a ballot paper and dropping it into a box was not such a difficult or masterly act that it should be the peculiar privilege of men. The Provost of Trinity College said the woman had logic on their side. He was glad to see a lady of rank demanding this right for women. Miss Downing (London), Miss Tod (Belfast), Miss Blackburne (Manchester), and Miss Sharman Crawford was the chief speakers. A petition to Parliament was adopted.

The subject of the promotion of native industry by using articles of Irish manufacture in workhouse has been taken up by several provincial boards of guardians. Mr. McMahon, speaking at the meeting of the North Dublin Board on the 5th Oct. put the matter in a new light. He said he believed the good effects of the Irish manufactures movement were already making themselves felt, the Irish-made clothing being more healthy than foreign clothes. In looking over old graveyards it would be seen the people who used to wear Irish-made clothing long ago lived to a great age, many of the tombstones showing few ages under 90, and many over 100 years. He believed the clothes of the people as well as the food should be analysed. He heard recently that the amount of shoddy used in England was 989 million lbs., or an average of 30lb. to every person in the three kingdoms.

Mr. Andrew McMath, J. P., of Castleblayney, county Monahan, was charged at the Dublin Police court with having presented a loaded revolver at a publican in the city. The publican withdrew the charge, but Mr. McMath was fined 40s. for being drunk and having a loaded revolver in his possession. He stated that he was boycotted, and that was the reason he carried the revolver.

On October 4th an old woman named Quirk, living at Coumlin, near Dublin, was found dead on the floor of her house. There were marks on her body which led to the conclusion that she was strangled. It is believed that robbery was the object of the outrage. The police have not been able to trace the perpetrators.

A LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL FOR ENGLAND.

The following draft Bill to amend the law relating to the occupation of lands in England and for other purposes has been prepared by a Committee of the Farmers' Alliance:—

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembed, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Landlord and Tenant Act (England), 1882.

2. This Act shall not apply to Ireland or Scotland.

3. In this Act "contract of tenancy," means a letting of land for a term of years, or for lives, or for lives and years, or from year to year, or at will. "Determination of tenancy" means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. "Landlord" means the person for the time being entitled to possession of land subject to a contract of tenancy, or entitled to receipt of rent reserved upon a contract of tenancy, whatever be the extent of his interest, and although the land or his interest therein is incumbered or charged by himself or his settlor or otherwise to any extent; the party to a contract of tenancy under which land is actually occupied being alone deemed to be the landlord in relation to the actual occupier. "Tenant" means the holder of land under a contract of tenancy. "Landlord" or "tenant" includes the heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, legatees, husband, guardian, committee of estate, or trustees in bankruptcy of a landlord or tenant. "Holding" includes all land agricultural or pastoral, or partly agricultural and partly pastoral, held by the same tenant of the same landlord for the same term under the same contract of tenancy. "Improvement" means anything done by the tenant of a holding whereby the letting value of the holding is increased. "Deterioration" means anything done or omitted to be done by the tenant of a holding whereby the letting value of the holding is diminished. "The Court" means the Court by this Act established. "Person" includes a body of persons and a corporation aggregate or sole.

COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

4. From and after the passing of this Act, on the determination of any tenancy, every tenant shall be entitled to compensation for the improvements made by him in his holding or acquired by him under the provisions of this Act.

5. The amount of such compensation shall be the sum that a person having sufficient means to cultivate the holding offers to give in consideration of being admitted as tenant of the holding at the rent payable by the outgoing tenant, or at such increased or decreased rent as may have been determined in the manner by this Act provided.

6. The landlord may discharge his liability in respect of the tenant's improvements in his option:—(1) By admitting the person making such offer as tenant of the holding; provided that in this case such person is admitted for a term of not less than seven years at the same rent as was payable by the outgoing tenant, or at the rent determined uuder the provisions of this Act, and that the incoming tenant is not subject to conditions, agrements, or covenants more onerous than the conditions, agreements or covenants by which the outgong tenant was bound; or (2) By paying the amount of compensation offered to the tenant, provided that the landlord shall give six month's notice in writing to the tenant of his intention to pay such compensation within one month after receiving notice from the tenant of the parteulars of the offer made to him.

7. At any time, but not less than one year before the determination of a tenancy, the landlord may give notice in writing to the tenant that the rent payable by the tenant is too low for the purpose of estimating the compensation due to the tenant for his improvements, and at any time, not less than one year, before the determination of a tenancy the tenant may give notice in writing to the landlord that the rent payable by him is too high for the same purpose. Where no such notice shall have been given either by the landlord or by the tenant, the rent for the purpose of estimating such compensation shall be the rent payable by the outgoing tenant.

8. When the landlord and tenant are unable to agree in respect of such increase or diminution of rent, either party may apply to the Court to determine the difference between them, provided that where any application for an increase or decrease of rent has been heard and determined, no application for an increase or decrease of rent, as the case may be, shall be entertained in respect of the same holding until seven years have elapsed from the date of such determination.

9. Upon any such application, if it is proved that the value of the holding has increased in the period during which the tenant has occupied the holding from causes other than the improvement made or acquired by the tenant, the Court shall estimate the amount of such increase, and determine the rent that shall be deemed to be the rent of the holding to a person offering to pay compensation for such improvements. If it is proved that the value of the holding has diminished during the same period from causes other than the acts or defaults of the tenant, the Court shall estimate the amount of such decrease, in so far as it has occurred independently of the acts or defaults of the tenant and shall determine the rent that shall be deemed to be the rent of the holding to a person offering to pay compensation to the tenant.

10. When the landlord elects to pay compensation, the same shall be due on the determination of the tenancy subject to any claim against the tenant for rent, and the tenant shall have an absolute charge on the inheritance or fee of the holding in respect of such sum; and the tenant may assign his charge either absolutely or by way of security to any person.

DETERIORATION.

11. Where a tenant has deteriorated a holding, the landlord may apply to the Court at any time on or before the determination of the tenancy, and the Court shall assess the amount of damage, if any, done by the tenant, and order him to pay the amount thereof, and if such deterioration be persisted in by the tenant the Court may order the tenant to give up possession of the holding to the landlord on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

RE-LETTING.

12. Where a landlord or a tenant does not give a notice in writing two years before the expiration of a term to the tenant or landlord respectively that such landlord or tenant declines to renew the contract of tenancy, it shall be deemed that the landlord and tenant agree to renew the existing contract of tenancy for the same term at the same rent and on the same conditions as in the existing contract of tenancy. Where a tenant holds from year to year or at will, the tenancy shall not be determined except by a notice in writing by the landlord to the tenant or by the tenant to the landlord two years at least before the time specified in such notice for the determination of the tenancy.

13. When a landlord and tenant are willing to renew the contract of tenancy, and the landlord demands an increased rent, then, if the parties fail to agree, either party may apply to the Court to determine the difference between them. The Court shall not sanction an increase of rent unless it is proved that the value of the holding has increased from other causes than the improvements made by the tenant, and shall determine the amount, if any, of such increase.

RECOVERY OF RENT.

14. No landlord shall levy or cause to be levied any distress for rent in respect of any holding.

16. When any tenant neglects or refuses to pay any instalment of rent after it has become due, the landlord may apply to the judge of the County Court of the district where the land or the greater part thereof is situate, and such judge may order the tenant to pay such rent, and such order shall be enforced in the same manner as an order made by the judge of a County Court for the payment of debt, and the judge may in addition to such order make an order that the contract of tenancy be determined, and that the tenant give up possession of his holding at such time as the judge may order.

CONSTITUTION AND JURISDICTON OF THE COURT.

16. The Court shall consist of the judge of the County Court of the distrsct where the holding or the greater part thereof is situate, and of two assessors. The judgment of the Court shall be pronounced by the judge, but the decision of the Court shall be determined by the majority. Every such decision shall be final and without appeal.

17. Every Board of Guardians for any Union in which there is a holding shall, at the first or any subsequent meeting in the month of December each year, but not later than the 24th day of December, nominate six persons, skilled in agricultural or pastoral pursuits, who may be guardians or not, who shall be eligible to act as assessors to the judge of the County Court for the district in which meetings of the Boards of Guardians are held. The Clerk of the Board of Guardians shall send a notice in writing of the names and addresses of the persons nominated to the Registrar of the County Court for such district not later than the 30th day of December in each year. The first nomination shall be made by each Board of Guardians as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and the persons so nominated shall be eligible to act as assessors until the 31st day of December in the then current year. The Registrar of each County Court, on receiving notice of the nomination of persons by the several Boards of Guardians in the County Court District, should arrange the names of the persons so nominated in an alphabetical order in one list. The persons so nominated shall be eligible to act as assessors for one year from the 31st day of December after they are appointed until the 31st day of December in the year following. The Registrar of the County Court shall not later than eight days before the Court sits, summon two persons from the list aforesaid, and such two persons shall, along with the judge of the County Court near and determine all such matters in dispute between landlord and tenant as may be brought before the Court. No person shall act as assessor in any dispute relating to the estate of which he is landlord, tenant, or landlord's agent.

18. Every matter of difference or dispute between a landlord and tenant in respect of or arising out of any contract of tenancy, except any question as to the validity of such a contract, shall be heard and determined by the Court; and the jurisdiction of every court of law or equity in respect of such matters shall henceforth cease; provided that this shall not apply to any action or other legal proceeding actually commenced at the passing of this Act.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Act, her Majesty may at any time, by and with the advice of the Lord Chancellor, cause to be prepared rules providing as follows:—For the regulations and sittings of the Court; for the payment of assessors; for the regulation of any matters relating to the practice and procedure of the Court, or to the duties of the officers thereof, or to the coats of proceedings therein.

20. Where by this Act the Court is empowered to grant an injunction, it shall be lawful for the judge of the County Court, wtthout uny assessors, whether sitting within the district of any of his Courts or not, upon any application by the landlord, to grant an interim injunction upon such terms as he shall think fit.

MISCELEANEOUS.

21. Upon any applieation to the Caurt in respect of any alleged breach of contract or covenant by a tenant, the Court shall assess the damages, if any, with reference solely to the extent to which the acts or defaults complained of have lessened the letting value of the holding.

22. The landlord may apply at any time during the currency of a term to the Court and the Court shall have power to grant an injunction to restrain the tenant from doing any sets which, in the opinion of the Court, would be injurious to the holding or to the estate of the landlord.

23. Where by any contract of tenancy it is stipulated that the contract shall cease or determine or that the landlord shall have a right to re-enter on the commission by the tenant of any breach of agreement or covenant, such contract shall not thereby the determined; but the landlord may apply to the Court in respect of such breach of agreement or covenant, and the Court shall have power in its discretion to grant relief by way of damages or injunction or by an order for specific performance or by an order that the contract of tenancy be determined.

24. Every tenant shall be entitled to assign his tenancy to any one person having sufficient means to cultivate the holding, provided that the landlord may elect to determine the tenancy and to pay compensation in the manner provided by this Act to an outgoing tenant.

25. Every tenant of a holding may bequeath his tenancy. When the tenant has bequeathed his holding to one person and the personal representatives of the tenant have assented to the bequest, such person shall be the tenant of the holding for the residue of the term of the deceased tenant. When a tenant has bequeathed his tenancy to more than one person, or dies intestate, then, if his personal representative give notice to the landlord nominating some one of the legatees or persons entitled uder the statutes of distribution to his personal estate to succeed to the tenancy, such person shall to the tenant of the holding for the residue of the term of the deceased tenant, and in default of such notice the landlord may give notice to the personal representatives to determine the tenancy, and in this case one year's notice shall be sufficient. When the tenant of a tenancy dies intestate and without leaving any persons entitled to his personal estate or any part thereof, the tenancy shall be determined by the death of the tenant, but the amount of compensation, if any, due to the deceased tenant for improvements shall be liable to the debts and liabilities of the deceased tenant.

LOCAL RATES.

26. It shall be lawful for every tenant of a holding to deduct three-fourths of any rate levied in respect of his holding by any local authority and paid by him from the rent next due in respect of such holding; provided that this section shall not apply to any contract of tenancy for a term of years made before the passing of this Act; but it shall apply to tenancies from year to year, or at will, after 29th September, 1883.

TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

27. It shall be lawful for every tenant of a holding to deduct the amount of the ordinary tithe rent-charge which shall have been paid by him from the next rent due in respect of such holding, provided that this section shall not apply to any contract of tenancy for a term of years made before the passing of this Act, but it shall apply to tenancies from year to year or at will after the 29th September, 1883.

CONTRACTING OUT OF THE ACT.

28. Every agreement, condition, or arrangement which purports to take away or modify the rights of the tenant as declared, given, and reserved to him by this Act, or which gives to such tenant any advantage in consideration of his forbearing to exercise such right or impose upon him any disadvantage in consequence of his exercising such right, shall be void.

THE TRANSVAAL CONVENTION.

TELEGRAM FROM THE BOER LEADERS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Maritzburg, Oct. 5.

The Boer leaders, at the request of the Volksraad, have sent a telegram direct to Mr. Gladstane, objecting to ceriain articles of the Convention, which they say are opposed to the terms of peace on which they laid down arms.

The telegram is not officially communicated to the British Resident or to General Wood. They object that ths Suzerain has the right only or control over and not of, conduct of foreign policy, and not the right to approve of laws. The Articles 3, 13, and 26, are complained of as opposed to the spirit of complete self-government. The telegram proceeds to set forth that the Resident being a British subject cannot be the trustee of property belonging to Boer citizens. It is contrary to dignity for the President to be a member of any commission. "Although," it is added, "willing to pay our debts we want proofs and vo-chers, and these are not given now." From Articles 8 they with the word "commandeering" to disappear. They object to Articles 15, 16, 26, and 27 as superfluous, and calculated to offend. They further object the damages under Article 20 should be paid by the British Government as the annuller of the grants.

Orders have been sent to stop all movements of troops. General Wood will stop the transports at Simon's Bay.

In military circles it is believed that the Boers will yield if we show firmness. I cannot help doubting this, as I am convinced the Dutch throughout South Africa will view the claims as just. I know from a good source, that a strong feeling exists in the Free State amongst the Dutch, as to the course to be taken in case of the renewal of war. The real crucial point is the native question. If concessions are made in the direction of trusting the Boers in respect of the treatment of natives, this, some believe, would have a better effect than many victories and would remove long misunderstandings.

MARITZBURG, Oct. 6.

Much anxiety is felt with regard to the Transvaal. Public opinion unanimously deprecates any renewal of hostilities.—*Daily News' Correspondent.*

THE BOERS AND THE CONVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—The Boers hesitate about ratifying the Convention; it is feared that at least they will ask for modifications before they agree to it. Such is the news we are now receiving from South Africa, and once more we English are given the opportunity of behaving justly, generously, and firmly, as England should. What are these "modifications" of which we hear? Broadly put they can only come under the two heads, "Money" and "the Natives." The one we demand from, entire control over the other we have denied to the Transvaal. As to the former, why should we not forgive the Boers this debt, which, by our own showing, they do not owe us? If it is right to restore their country to them it was wrong to annex it, and if the annexation was a wrong action on our part it is absurd as well as unjust to make them pay the cost of it in any way. What do we want with a paltry sum of money from them? It is pretty to ask for it—it were worse to go to war for it. But, the natives! That is another question. If the British nation has one grain of honour, justice, and pity in it we shall not deliver up the natives, in the helpless condition to which we ourselves have reduced them, to the tender mercies of their old masters and enemies, especially since they—the natives of the Transvaal—are so unwilling to be handed back again to the Boers that there will probably be some resistance. Are we, then, to witness the degrading spectacle of English troops sent to force submission to the Boers from the people always good and loyal to ourselves? Let us ask ourselves plainly what we have done out there in South Africa—what is the practical outcome of all our policy for the last ten years, of all the blood we have shed—our own and that of guiltless foes—and of all the treasure we have spent! What will be the difference between South Africa of 1882 and South Africa of 1872? Simply this—we have fought the Boers' battles for them, crushed their foes, justified their encroachments, given them possession of the "Disputed Territory," which our own Commissioners (after full and careful examination into the rights of the case) awarded to the Zulus; and we are now about to leave them to carry on what they consider their right and proper method of ruling the natives (whom we have disarmed for them), including, for instance, the flogging of women "servants," which is an undenied practice amongst them. Whatever changes have occurred in Governments and policies, one invariable circumstances has followed our doings in South Africa: the native—the coloured man—has always got the worst of it. Even when we have acknowledged our mistakes, as in this matter of the annexation of the Transvaal, and the consequent subjugation of the native tribes adjoining, we practically assert that "having spent so much in wrongfully reducing these people to misery, it is time to stop, and we cannot possibly spend any more in protecting them—they must take their chance." What claim these unhappy people have upon us, what duties towards them we have created for ourselves by crushing and disarming them, our rulers must decide; but the day will come when their blood will be required at our hands. Meanwhile there is a simple remedy, an easy act by which we can help one large portion of these natives whom we have so ill-used, and whom, now we say we cannot protect, and this remedy would be applied if only England, if only the public could be brought to see the righteousness of the act, and to insist on its performance. The Zulu King must be restored, and that immediately. You Englishmen who go about your daily business full of other thoughts, and in reading your newspapers hardly glance at passages about South Africa, turning from the subject with a careless shrug as one of which you are tired and want to hear no more, do you consider the human suffering which has been, and still is being, inflicted out there in your name, and by your sanction, and for which you are as much responsible as though your own hands had struck the blows? Yes; for it is your indifference, your half-heartedness which has allowed this evil thing to go on. You had only to determine that it should not be, and to make your manifold voice distinctly heard, and our rulers would not so against the popular opinion, nor permit the iniquity to continue. There is yet time if you will but be awakened to a sense of your responsibility and your power, while still Cetshwayo has not done what those who know most about him fear, and ended his own unhappy life in despair, you have still in your power to do this one great act of justice, and to restore content and peace to one at least of the nations whom England has wantonly crushed. For the last two years I and others who fell as I do on the subject, have laboured to influence the British public in this cause, and what has been our greatest enemy? No utterance of our political opponents, for such could be answered; nor falsehood from those whose interest it is to mislead the people, for such could be disproved. Neither of these; but simply the indifference, the callousness, of our readers and hearers." We have interests nearer home," they say, "compared with which the sufferings of a few black people in South Africa are of no importance. While home subjects press so closely, who can think or care about South Africa? Yes, perhaps, did we speak of French doings in Algeria. But wherever misery has followed upon the action of our English rulers, wherever England's blood and money has been spent in wronging the innocent which should be near to every English heart—the cause of those who have been injured in our name should become our own.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Oct. 5. FRANCES ELLEM COLENSO.

YACHTING VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

THE s.s. Ceylon, of the Inter-Oceanic Yachting Company, which was to Southumpton about the 15th instant for her nine months' cruise, was still lying when the mail left in the Victoria Dock for inspection by her passengers and their friends, and (the *Daily News* says) she is well worth a visit. The Ceylon is a screw steamer of 2,100 tons burden, built by Samuda Brothers for the Peninsular and Oriental Company twenty years ago, at a time when they carried very little cargo. Since competition has lowered freights, and Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels have to carry heavy cargoes, she has lost her special use, and was bought by the Yachting Company as most suitable for their purpose. She has been fitted up with a drawing-room for ladies and a smoking-room for gentlemen specially for this trip, and the cabins which were originally intended for four persons are now to be occupied by two. The saloon is as fine a one as in many of the latest-built steamers, being eight feet three inches high and extremely broad. After spending seven weeks in cruising about the Mediterranean, touching at Malaga, Marsellers, Genoa, Naples, the Piræus, Constantinople, and other ports, she will go through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to Bombay, Then touching at Colombo and Point de Galle, she will go to Madras and Calcutta. From the latter place she will go to various Chinese and Japanese ports. In the immediate neighbourhood of Yokohama sportsmen can vary their sightseeing by shooting wild pheasams, a sport in which few Englishmen have the chance of indulging. From Yokohama to Honomlu there will be the longest spell at sea namely, thirteen days. At ihe Sandwich Islands the Ceylon will stay five days with the only truly Americanised natives in the world. Then across the Pacific to San Francisco, where those who intend leaving the ship will be given first-class passes across America to London, arriving for the beginning of "the season." The Ceylon will then take her way along the South American coast stopping at Panama, Guayaquil, and Valparaiso. Then through the Strates of Magellan to the Falkland Island, up the coast as far as Bahia, and thence, turning westwards, will visit the Cape de Verd, Canary Islands, and Madeira, reaching Southampton about July 7th. Except for a few days at Hong Kong and Shanghai, and again going through the Straits of Magellan, the rout will always be through equable temperatures, so that the travellers will just feel enough winter to give a zest to the enjoyment of the warm weather. Captain Lunbam and his officers are thoroughly acquainted with the seas through which they are to steer, and are well fitted for their posts on board a pleasureship where the *suaviter in modo* will always be the rule. The cook, next to the captain almost the most important man on board, is late of a Royal yacht. The ship carries an experienced surgeon whose service will be given without fee and we hope very seldom, to the passengers. The crew are picked men who have served a long apprenticeship at sea in square-rigged ships, and the band of twelve musicians can turn their hands to all sorts of useful work, from haircutting to tailoring. At many of the ports the inhabitants are arranging to receive the Ceylon with balls and other festivities so that mail travellers will not altogether escape the pleasing bondage of evening dress. In leaving their pleasant nine months' home there will be many regrets, and some, we feel sure, whose business it is to be idle, will anxiously await October, 1882, when the Ceylon will start on another circuit of the earth to revisit some of the old friends, and make the acquaintance of many new places. Our travellers will have seen more than forty interesting and beautiful spots; they will have met people of many nations and colours; twice have "crossed the line;" and lastly, they will have gained a whole day upon their next-door neighbours in England.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 25.

THE immediate Egyptian question of the hour—the re-establishment of Government—is one that must be decided in London and Paris rather than on the banks of the Nile. Beyond stating without exaggeration the facts, we can do nothing towards a solution. The various interests are so complex and bound up with larger questions that we cannot pretend to suggest a remedy. All that can be done is to throw the greatest amount of light possible on the strength of such forces in the country as must enter into consideration. In attempting this I shall be compelled to refer to events which may seem to have lost their immediate interest, but I feel that there is so general a misconception as to the origin and strength of the movement that I make no apology for treating it at length.

We must go back to the time of Ismail Pasha, prior to the financial collapse, to thoroughly appreciate the forces at work. We need not do so, however, more than to recall the then position of the country. Ismail was literally absolute master of Egypt. He had succeeded in impressing Europe with the idea that he was in advance of his countrymen. E[illegible]ily fascinating in manner, plausible to a degree which almost gives a new meaning to the word, generous and hospitable beyond bounds he was, perhaps, chiefly known to Europe as the man who had made the Suez Canal, assumed the responsibility of the private debts of the fellaheen, and yet paid his coupons with regularity. But he had done more than captivate Europe: he had bought, body and soul, the whole Palace coterie of Constantinople. No financial commission has ever been able to reckon the millions that poured into the Imperial exchequer, still less those that found their way through private channels. He was a standing advertisement of Mussulman capabilities for progress, while he fed the Porte with the solid results of oppression. Only one class had cause to complain—the miserable fellah, ground to his last farthing, and told that he could not be overtaxed because all he had was his Sovereign's, or impressed into the army, and if he grumbled for pay reminded that he was no worse off than if taken for the *corvée.* These murmurs Europe never heard or treated as exaggerations—the Porte heard, but refused to listen—until the pockets of the bondholders were touched, and until supplies ceased to come regularly to the Golden Horn. Then Europe interfered, and found Turkey no unwilling ally. Ismail was deposed, an age of reformers began, and to what did they direct attention? To the finances. No doubt it was the immediate evil; perhaps it was the first to require remedy; but we must not forget that we were dealing with an ignorant people, and when we look for gratitude we must not be so utterly surprised if we are met by the argument—

"Your pockets were touched; you redressed our wrongs so far as they related to your coupons; you were owed the money and you took steps to get it paid; you could not do so without remedying our fiscal administration, and you did that. But what else have you done? Have you listened to our demands for justice? Have you bettered our position by one iota in matters non-fiscal? We have complained against this and that Mudir: he was maintained in office because he was a cousin or nephew of Riaz Pasha. We complained, and your answer was that greater interests were involved; you could not quarrel with Riaz for this or that act of injustice. Why? Because it would have compromised what you call 'bigger interests'—that is, the payment of your coupons."

England and France, I do not say unwisely, but injudiciously, indentified themselves too strongly with the Ministry of Riaz Pasha; they were right from their own point of view, from their position of impartial and intelligent onlookers, but they had to deal with a population neither impartial or intelligent, and their motives were misconstrued. The Ministry of Riaz Pasha became identified with European influence, and European influence with the interests of the bondholders. Then all who had a grievance formed themselves into a Cave of Adullam; there were partisans of Nubar and of Sherif, of Halim and of Ismail; Italians who viewed with jealously English and French ascendency; *employés* discharged for peculation or to make room for substitutes either more intelligent or more nearly related to Riaz; and to these were added that large class who have everything to gain and nothing to loose from a change. Every small error was exaggerated, every good act was either ignored or attributed to sordid motives, and when all attacks failed and the Ministry held its ground the odium fell on the Anglo-French Control. But the cave of Adullam, though strong in numbers, was weak in power. Every civil office was closed against them by officials who having already places, saw their interest in maintaining the *status quo* until they were dispossessed. One body alone had been neglected—the army.

The army was in a peculiar position; it consisted of a certain number of men and officers in service, with a larger number of officers *en disponibilité.* The Turks, who had previously formed the large majority of officers, have been pushed aside for native Egyptians by the crafty Ismail, who had wanted to use them for his last *coup* against the European Minister, and who knew that he could more safely depend upon officers of his own creation. As each vacancy occurred, the host of claimants was divided into two sections—the attached and unattached officers; promotion was slow. It is true that all were enjoying the luxury of regular pay, but with good seasons and diminished taxation they found their agricultural brethren making money while their position remained stationary. When, therefore, some of the Cave of Adullam opened overtures, the officers were found with a grievance. They were reminded that they alone had bearded the European Ministry on a previous occasion, and had been punished with increased pay and consideration; that Ismail promoted Egyptians while Tewfik favoured Circassians; and that they would be gradually superseded until the army was entirely officered by foreigners.

Among the officers promoted by Ismail was Achmet-el-Arabi. The ex-Khedive was a keen judge of character, and it may be presumed that he saw something more in the man than is apparent at first sight. A big, heavy, square-shouldered Arab, a type of the labouring fellah, suddenly raised to the rank of officer, he showed none of the faults of a *parvenu.* He seemed to consider himself rather of the rank from which he had come than of that to which he had been raised, and though his present admirers have since given him a pedigree which connects him with the Hyksos or Shephrd Kings of Egypt, he did not disdain to mix freely with his soldiers, and by familiarity and a ready admission of equality gained considerable popularity with troops accustomed to the haughty severity of Turks. When the colonels were summoned to Kasr-el-Nil for a military inquiry, it was he who bade his soldiers come and fetch him if he were detained, though I am assured he was himself surprised at the alacrity with which the order was obeyed. Hardly knowing their own object, the troops went to the Ministry; they were met with panic; carrying off their officers, they went to Abdin and created consternation; their demands were granted as soon as asked; the *émeute* had succeeded, and the chiselled figure became endued with life. They, the Egyptian army, had been able to obtain their demands at the hands of a Turkish Ministry. Civilians began to ask what held them back, and they found the answer in the fact that the Civil Service was officered by Europeans and the Government was maintained by European pressure. Henceforth the army represented Egypt as against Europe—Moslem as against Christian—Riaz Pasha represented European influence as against national aspirations. From that moment the army and every opponent of the Riaz Ministry or the Control became a solid phalanx with one object—the change of Ministry.

But the country itself was apathetic: the Egyptian mind is not quick to grasp a situation. Decision on the part of the Powers at this moment would have saved the game; the riot had occurred on the spur of the moment; there had been no time to arrange a platform, to communicate with Constantinople; there was no reason why Turkey should have refused to interfere to preserve order—a simple disavowal of the mutineers and their acts would have been sufficient. Had she then been induced to do this the movement would have gone no further. The opportunity was lost and another force came into play. The Khedive was notably becoming wearied of doing nothing. The position in which he had been left had its duties. An energetic man with a discreet Minister would both have found enough to do without infringing on each other's authority. But Tewfik was not energetic and Riaz was not discreet—the latter luxuriated in an influence and importance which seemed irremovable; the former acquiesced in absolute effacement till it became insupportable. Relying on the support of England and France, Riaz Pasha ignored the feelings both of the Viceroy and of the people.

To every warning and suggestion as to the dangerous spirit arising in the army he had only one reply, "*Ce n'est rien.*" The purely personal grievance was allowed to develop into a national one for a time, with the Viceroy presumedly at its head. It is fair to say that Tewfik's support was more imaginary than real. For a moment only he allowed himself to be swayed by a feeling of annoyance at the self-assertion of Riaz, but he behaved on the whole with perfect loyalty, and, while doubting the assurance of his Ministry that all was well, he gave his influence against insubordination when he rated Abdellah Bey and insisted on the withdrawal of a protest which he had made against the finding of a court-martial. Throughout the summer occurred continual signs of the storm that was brewing, and at last it was rumoured that England and France had appealed to the Porte; and here occurred an incident which so fully shows the character of the men with whom one has now to deal that I shall venture to refer to it at some length.

The very first rumour of a reference to Constantinople caused dissensions among the officers, and showed how efficacious would have been such action had it not been deferred until time had been given to mature plans. The more advanced of the colonels were already in indirect communication with the Porte; they knew precisely how far they could go, and the price they would have to pay for support. Their original grievance was against Turkish Officers. To get help from Constantinople they must abandon that, and claim to act as subjects of the Porte. They must direct their attack on the European Control, and to Turkey the Control means absence of supplies. Arabi Bey, more patriotically Egyptian than his colleagues, hesitated to pay the price. His dream was Egypt for the Egyptians; neither for Europeans nor for Turks. The idea of a protest of loyalty was suggested by the Khedives; Arabi signed it, his colleagues refused. Here was an occasion for tact and judgment; careful handling would have detached the most popular of the leaders. Riaz, like most weak men, could see nothing but weakness in acts of conciliation. At last his time had come to strike, and he struck at him he deemed the weakest. Arabi's regiment was ordered to Alexandria. On the evening of the 8th of September the officers met. Arabi was reproached with weakness, with desertion of his colleagues, even with cowardice. It was pointed out to him that the immediate effect of his attempts at conciliation had been to bring the first marks of distrust upon himself; that it was useless to seek redress by moderation.

The next day Arabi indited his letters to the Minister of War and the Consuls, and signed them with his own name alone. He returned to the colonels, showed them that he had thrown down the glove, and claimed their support to prove himself as good as his word. He was received with acclamations. He was placed at the head of the movement, and the events of the 9th took place. That day resulted in a success more complete than they had anticipated. It has been generally a matter of surprise that no man raised a hand for the Khedive. It is overlooked that at the critical moment the men were never appealed to. When the Viceroy harangued them at Abdin and the citadel they protested loyalty. When the colonels bade them march they obeyed, and remained apparently perfectly unmoved spectators of the scene. An Indian general, who was present, remarked the utter apathy and indifference shown by the soldiers; while bystanders assure me that they were joking, chattering, making cigarettes, and cracking nuts without the smallest regard to the drama in which they were supposed to be the principal actors. Perhaps it is yet a question whether at that moment Arabi was more sure of his men than Tewfik.

But when all was over, when they marched from the ground to the sound of music with flying colours, when it became known that they had dismissed one Minister, vetoed two others, and acclaimed a fourth, forcing the Viceroy and foreign representatives to accept him gradually the idea gained ground that they had all taken part together in not a small [illegible] The country, which had been slowly gathe[illegible] the conviction that they had a hitherto unknown [illegible]ver at their back, suddenly found it omnipotent, and the feeling of indifference was succeeded by one of enthusiasm. The Notables summoned by the officers themselves, did, indeed, on the first arrival of a few of their number seem inclined to side with the party of order; but as time passed and the news spread they, too, caught the fever, and the spirit of opposition became general. The local papers began to speak of Arabi as "His Excellency the Emir (Prince), who justifies his words by his acts, who has the eloquent pen and the powerful sword—the Thiers of the century and the Bismarck of Egypt"—as acting, moreover, in the interests of the Sultan, the prime authority in the country, and with hints, too, of a second and as yet unrevealed portion of the programme. I made the journey from Cairo to Alexandria some five days after the event with one of the Notables, and the frankness with which he avowed the intentions of that body to submit no longer to the evils of European interference was only equalled by the obscurity with which he veiled the means by which they were to be overcome.

It is idle to consider this question without bearing in mind that the main object of the movement is to get rid of the Anglo-French Control, and that in that obbject nearly every native of the country is of one opinion. The more intelligent, indeed, profess to recognize the Control in matters strictly financial; but apart from the fact that a revolution is always eventally guided by its tail, it must be remembered that even the small minority have the most restricted notion as to what matters are financial. A large majority are prepared to support the demand for a representative Chamber with right of interference with the Budget; the more moderate, while nominally allowing the finances to be subject to the Control, would practically, by withdrawing from their influence every administrative department, render that check worthless. Opposed to this general feeling of the country there is a Khedive, honest, but weak, and deprived of all prestige or authority, and a Ministry who will remain popular and useful so long as they assent to or temporize with every demand which the people may make. It is impossible to suppose that such fresh demands will be withheld for many months, and so soon as they are made, whether accepted or refused, the reign of anarchy will have commenced without any restraint except such as Europe before that time may have been able to place in the country.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 2.

The negro regiment left Cairo for Damietta yesterday in perfect order, playing the Khedivial Hymn. The officers, notables, and deputations from other regiments, went to the station. The new military regulations were read and received with cheers.

The Ourabis regiment will be ordered to go to Wady, between Zagarzig and Suez.

Oct, 4.

The Khedive has signed a decree convoking the Chamber of Notables for the 23rd of December.

The letter of Sherif Pasha to the Khedive proposing this decree defines the functions of the Chamber, and expressly excludes all questions regarding foreign obligations of every kind.

Arabi's regiment will leave on Thursday morning.

Oct. 5.

There is complete ignorance here as to the object of the Turkish mission, which is outwardly unpopular with all parties. The Sultan's despatch to the Khedive defines the object to be the strengthening of the Khedive's authority and the prevention of a recurrence of any disorder. Arabi, who would have left with his regiment, is now hesitating. The opinion is that Sherif's influence was gaining ground, at least with the officers, but the mission complicates the entire situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.

The Imperial steam yacht Talia sailed to-day for Alexandria with Ali Fuad Bey and other members of the special mission on board. It is said that Ali Nizami Pasha will act as First Commission.

There is no foundation for the rumour that Ali Nizam Pasha and Ali Fuad Bey are the bearers of a new Firman to the Khedive. They take with them merely a letter from the Prime Minister, in which the Government approves the conduct of the Khedive in the recent events. The Porte explains that the chief object of the mission is to give the Khedive moral support in his present difficult position.

Oct. 4.

The despatch of the special Commissioners to Egypt without any preliminary consultation with the British and French Governments is regarded here as rather bold on the part of the Sultan, because His Majesty knows that the Cabinets of London and Paris do not approve the mission. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has endeavoured, it is said, in his conversation with the Ambassadors and the Embassy Dragomans, to minimize the importance of the mission by explaining that the sole object in view is the giving of a moral support to the Khedive; but all such explanations are taken, of course, at their real value. What the Sultan really desires is to recover some of his lost authority in Egypt; and he has decided, after much hesitation, that the present is a propitious moment for advancing a little in this direction. His sympathies are with the party who wish to expel from Epypt all foreign interference and control, and among his confidential advisers, if not in his own mind, there is a conviction that, in the event of serious difficulties with England and France, he may confidently look to Germany, and perhaps to other Powers, for support.

Oct. 5.

The Turkish organ, the *Vakil*, issues this evening a special supplement, informing the public that the Porte's attention having been drawn to the serious grievances urged by the Egyptian army against the Government of the Khedive, three special high officials have been sent to Cairo with instructions to institute a searching inquiry into the facts of the case, with the assistance of the Viceroy. Another special supplement contradicts the report published yesterday by a local paper called the *Stamboul* to the effect that Prince Halim, the only surviving son of Mehement Ali, with several officials of the Porte had left in the Imperial yacht on a secret mission to Egypt. The paper in question has been menaced with suspension in consequence.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.

The late First Secretary of the Sultan, Ali Fuad Bey, and the head of the Staff, Nizami Pasha, have left Constantinople for Egypt. The former is said to be the bearer of a letter of the Sultan to the Khedive and of a firman to the new Egyptian Ministry. This looks as if the advice which has been given to the Porte to be careful about not prolonging the complications by rash actions had been followed. The first step in the decentralization of the military force seems to have been successfully carried out by the removal of the negro regiment. Another regiment, that of Turah, which also took part in the revolt, is to be sent to Upper Egypt; while the third, which is in the barracks of Abdin, in Cairo, is for the present to remain there. The successful carrying out of these movements will, it seems, be looked upon as a test of the vitality of the Ministry.

Oct. 5.

According to advices of the *Politische Correspondenz* from Cairo, the sending of the two Turkish Commissioners, one civil and the other military, has caused there great commotion and apprehension—above all, among those about the Khedive. The rank of the two men sent seems to speak against their being provided with very extensive powers, one of them being the ex-First Secretary of the Sultan, and now a member of the State Council, which is a sort of refuge for officials without a place, while the other is Chief of the Staff. Both of them, therefore, are inferior in rank. The strict observance of official hierarchy and all precedents seem to be against choosing men of inferior rank for dealing with those above them. The choice of men who have been, and probably still remain in the confidence of the Sultan looks more as if the confidential mission might be of more importance than the official one. According to the same source, with regard to the introduction of Constitutional rule, Sherif Pasha is said to have waived for the present such an idea, and intends introducing instead Conseils Generaux, out of which a committee would be selected, which would from time to time be consulted by the Ministers about the projects of law before they are submitted for signature to the Khedive and promulgated. If fairly carried out and not made a mere form, the idea looks rather practical for a beginning.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

LORD O'HAGAN, President of Social Science Congress, in his speech at the opening meeting, at Dublin, on October 3rd, said:—I shall not trouble you by any reference to questions which have been mooted as to the probable working of the Intermediate Board and the Royal University. The time is not ripe for the discussion of them, and it will be wise and becoming to await a little longer the teaching of experience. But this audience, especially the fairer portion of it, will not blame me if I allude to and defend one especial characteristic of the higher education which those institutions offer to Ireland. Both of them afford the same opportunities of progress—the same incitements to mental culture, and the same rewards for intellectual merit—two men as to men. The prizes, the exhibitions, the degrees, which stimulate the Irish boy's ambition are placed within the reach of the Irish girl; and she has already given abundant proof, as I have shown, of readiness to avail herself of the novel advantage. I regard this great concession with unmixed pleasure and sanguine anticipation of its social usefulness. But I know that others take a different view, and carp at the change as a dangerous experiment. At all events there have been many who have desired to keep woman in the position of a doll to be dandled, or a drudge to be worked, or a machine to be used for the profit or the pleasure of a master. We have been familiar with sneers at "blue stockings," and "books in petticoats," and with ungracious caricatures of learned ladies, as necessarily exhibiting offensive conceit or dogmatic coarseness. But "the lions have been the painters;" and the pictures have been fashioned to please men, perhaps unwilling to be matched with their sisters or their wives in pursuits in which they have painfully suspected that they might not always hold a clear supremacy. Need I argue in excuse of an educational equality as just and beneficial as it has been made inevitable by the course of human progress? One of the highest achievements of Christianity in the amelioration of the world was accomplished by the elevation of woman from her debased condition. In its divine dispensation she took her proper place, as a responsible and immortal being; and if the capacities bestowed upon her are to have full development, are we not bound to help it in the largest and most liberal way? I do not pause upon the idle controversy as to the comparative power of the male and the female intellect. They are very diverse in their qualities, each gifted with those which suit the sphere for its appointed exercise, each excellent in its own degree and kind, and neither to be ranked in disparaging contract to the other. But of woman's understanding can the contemporaries of Maria Edgeworth, and Elizabeth Browning, and George Eliot, and Mary Somerville be capable of doubting, or of its worthiness to be aided by the best a[illegible]ances for its ripening growth and healthful activity which are employed to inform and strengthen the intellect of man? She has to discharge the highest duties of humanity in her relations with her home, and will she discharge them less efficiently if a mind, well furnished and wisely disciplined, lifting her above the debilitating atmosphere of frivolity and folly, makes her a true helpmate to her husband, and fits her to form the character of her children, putting far from them the temptations of indolence and vice, and equiping them with high principle, pure morals, and sound culture, to bear themselves nobly in the world? Her possession of abundant knowledge need not derogate in the smallest measure from the grace and tenderness which are the dearest characteristics of her sex; nor will her enlarged intelligence disqualify her for the wise and orderly government of a family. Some of us have seen with delight, and remember with endearing gratitude, the combination of sense and information, of clear judgment and firm will, with perfect gentleness and loving care for all about them in wives and mothers worthy to be ranked with the "valiant woman" of Holy Writ, the heart of whose husband trusted in her, and whose children arose and called her blessed, who opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness. Her kindness was not less kind because it was associated with her wisdom; and her husband did not cherish her with less attachment because that wisdom made her worthy of his trust. Some seem to think that knowledge must unsex the woman and lead her to intrude on the proper business of the man. But surely it is not so. Their provinces are separate. Nature has marked the line between them, and it should never be overpassed. *Non omnia possumus omnes.* There are avocations which physical and mental constitution and the necessity of thing assign to each respectively, and the woman's influence never so great and true as when she confines herself to those which properly belong to her. The offer to her of instruction in the whole range of science and letters, on a complete equality with man, does not involve or imply approval of the application of that instruction to any purposes which the conditions and ends of her existence should not permit her to pursue. Fulfilling those conditions and aiming at those ends, she may have full occupation for all her powers without impairing the high instinct, the delicate susceptibilities, and the sacred affections which make her own happiness and purify and bless her household. She may realize in her daily life the picture of Wordsworth, with which you are familiar, and all the more the higher is her culture:

'"The reason firm, the temperate will,
'"Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill;
'"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
'"To warn, to comfort, and command;
'"And yet a spirit still, and bright
'"With something of an angel light.'"

Lord O'Hagan then referred to Irish reformatories; to the boarding-out of orphan and deserted children, who were in 1861 pining in the workhouses, an evil remedied by the Boarding-out Act of 1862; and to the legislation of 1874 affecting the public health. His lordship continued,—"I may confidently say that in a department so deeply affecting the comfort and the happiness of a people, Ireland need not be ashamed of the progress she is making and has made. And for her that progress is especially important. Health and social morals run closely together. Cleanliness and godliness are in alliance; and wholesome and commodious dwellings are important instruments of civilization. The squalidness of his home drives the artisan for light and solace to the public-house. The mud cabin, with its single room and crowded foulness, is not very compatible with the formation of habits of ordered industry; and, save in a country still marvellously pure, its inmates would be subjected to many dangers. It is of great consequence, for reasons like these, which might be largely multiplied, that our sanitary work should extend not merely to lodging-houses but, as far as may be, to the dwellings generally of the humbler classes, and that the English effort in that direction, which has been so happily prosecuted under the benevolent guidance of Lord Shaftesbury, should have wide and cordial imitation here."

ALLEGED THREATS BY A BARONET TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

SIR GILBERT EDWARD CAMPBELL, Baronet, aged 44, was placed in the dock at the Marylebone Police-court on the 6th October and charged with being an insane person and not under proper control and threatening to commit suicide at the Langam Hotel. Inspector Henry Moore, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard, stated that in consequence of a letter received from Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, which had been sent to the Alliance Insurance Company, he went to the Langham Hotel on Wednesday, which was the address at the head of the letter, and saw the defendant in his room No. 170. He showed the accused the letter, and he said he had written it. The letter (which Mr. Cook directed the witness to read) was as follows:—

170, Langham Hotel, Oct. 4, 1881.

Sir,—Your directors have been foolish enough to deny me the small sum that I asked. I now write plainly and openly to you what my intentions are. I have, since your refusal, tried everything and failed. It is not the slightest use your going to Mr. Loughborough to inquire about my life. I am the only man that can tell you what it is worth, and I tell you plainly it is worth nothing. I have struggled and struggled, but in vain, and am quite determined, plainly speaking, to put an end to myself on Thursday. You may look upon this as mere fanfaronade, but it is a settled fact with me. I have the means, and I shall use them. The sum I ask will carry me through the bad season, and I have every chance of doing well if I can wait. I give you my solemn word of honour that I will do as I threaten if I have no help from you by Thursday before noon, and I also pledge the same security that I will never again attempt to ask for more, or attempt in any way to do anything which may endanger your security. Please believe me that I am fully determined, and that, though my life, by the doctors' opinions, is good for twenty years, I can and will close it on Thursday without a moment's hesitation. I have no name here. My number is 170. Write to that number, and I shall get it; but remember I am determined, and that no letter on Thursday means a bad thing for the Alliance.—Yours truly. GILBERT CAMPBELL.

The letter, witness continued, was directed to the secretary of the Alliance Assurance Company (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, E. C. He told the defendant he was an inspector of the police, and said, "Is it your intention to carry out the threat contained in the letter?" He replied, "Yes; it is perfectly impossible for me to live." Witness asked him why, and he answered, "Because I cannot. Had the Alliance assisted me, perhaps it would have stopped it." Witness searched the room, and found four letters addressed to different persons and ready to be sent off, and the accused said he intended to post them. Witness also found a bottle marked "Poison," and containing a liquid, and the defendant, in answer to a question, said, "I occasionally take a drop or two for the dysentery, but that is what I am going to take. That quantity will send me off nice and quiet." He was taken to Marylebone-lane Police-station, and the divisional surgeon was called to him. In answer to other questions, he said his wife was at Rome, and that he had no other friends. He added that his home was at the Langham Hotel, and that he had no means. Witness had sent some telegrams to persons who knew him. Dr. Frederick William Spurgeon, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, divisional surgeon, deposed that he was called to the police station on Wednesday, and had a long conversation with the defendant. He persisted that he intended to kill himself, and said he had a pistol and would shoot himself. Witness's opinion was not that he was insane, but, from his dogged and determined manner of asserting he would commit suicide, that he ought not to be allowed to be at large. The bottle found in his room contained very strong opium. The defendant, in answer to Mr. Cooke, said that, having no possible means of subsistence, he would not longer prolong his existence, and expose himself to want of food and cold. Mr. Cooke said he had better be taken to one of the rooms of the court until it could be seen what could be done with him, and whether any of his friends came. The defendant said he had no friends who would do anything for him. Mr. Cooke, referring to the address on a letter found in his possession, asked who was Sir Gilbert Campbell? The defendant: I am Sir Gilbert Campbell. Mr. Cooke observed that he did not want to send him to the House of Detention. The defendant said, as he had practically made a fool of himself, and had not carried out the threat, the thing was at an end. But it did not make him in any better position, because if he tried hard and struggled again and again his appearance at this court would prevent his getting employment of any kind. Mr. Cooke: Have you any wife?—The defendant: I have a wife and child. My wife has an independent income, and is at Rome. Mr. Cooke adjourned the case till the afternoon to see if any of his friends came. Later in the day a lady attended the court, and Mr. Cooke had a private interview with her. Afterwards the defendant was again put into the dock, and Mr. Cooke said he had determined to remand him for a week to the House of Detention, during which time further inquiries would be made about him. The defendant remarked that his worship had slightly misunderstood what he said that morning. He had simply said that as he had made a fool of himself he should make no further attempt on his life. Mr. Cooke: You told the officer and told me to-day that you had no object in living, and intended to carry out your purpose. I believe you are in great despondency, and I shall remand you to the House of Detention for a week. His Worship directed that the defendant should be taken there in a cab, and afterwards informed the lady referred to that if it were reported from the prison that the defendant was not insane, but was only in a state of despondency owing to money matters, he would accept two sureties for him to keep the peace.

TRANSIT DUTIES IN INDIA.

We take from the *Times* the following correspondence on this subject:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—It is possible to induce Her Majesty's Ministers, who profess to be Liberals, and are fond of talking of their adherence to the principles of free trade, to put a stop to the present objectionable system of levying transit duties in India under the name of octroi?

I solicit your attention to an article in the *Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad on the subject of Bombay municipalities (published on the 28th ult.). The editor supports his arguments by reference to reports published by Government; and he states facts which can leave no doubt that transit duties are extensively levied. The largest receipts are from octroi on grain, the food of the people, and Government has permitted octroi on grain to be levied to the extent of the estimated consumption by the inhabitants of each town. It is calculated that each soul (including infants) consumes on an average seven maunds, or 575lb., of grain in a year. But in 16 municipalities within the Bombay Presidency the quantity of grain taxed is nearly three times the estimate, and it may safely be calculated that two-thirds of the taxation represents the transit duty on corn passing through these towns. The important town of Sukkur, in Scinde, was formerly a great grain depot, and even at the present time the octroi levied on grain there is eight times as much as should be levied on the grain required for local consumption. It would be interesting to ascertain the extent to which our trade with Central Asia is being injured by our foolish passion for octroi in Scinde. The Bombay Government has recently recorded that in that province almost every municipality levies a transit duty on some article or another.

And so with reference to the trade in Manchester and other cloths. In Nassick which some of our statesmen propose should be made the political capital of our Indian Empire, the taxation of cloth is so heavy as to reach an average of 84 rupees worth of cloth per head in one year—a supply sufficient to clothe the inhabitants for 30 years to come; in 25 municipalities in the Bombay Presidency the quantity of cloth taxed by octroi exceeds the *maximum* of legal taxation.

In short, trade is unprotected from official extortion, and the orders, which for 12 years past have been so frequently and so placidly enunciated by Government, have been contemptuously disregarded. The mischief committed by selfish municipalites in seizing a percentage on goods coming within their grasp is incalculable, and affords a very bad example to native States who have always been inclined to levy transit duties. Trade in Oude before annexation was paralyzed owing to the habit of the barons realizing customary dues.—Your obedient servant,

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Camperley, near Farnborough, Sept. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of your correspondent "R. M.," in *The Times* of to-day, there exists good evidence that the severity of famines in some provinces of India has been intensified by the exaction of octroi. Merchants will not store grain in octroi towns, where they have to prepay a percentage on the value of the grain, and may have to wait for years before they can profitably sell their property. The extortions practised in the collection of octroi, and the monopolies which have been created, have also greatly hindered the free storing of grain. If Government would publish returns of the quantities of corn at present stored in octroi towns, it would be seen how unprepared we are to meet famines. Merchants find it very inconvenient to store grain in villages to which the octroi system has not been yet extended. This is partly owing to the want of good bridged roads to such villages.

The whole subject has been treated in a masterly manner by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and if our statesmen would take the trouble to read his report, which has been reprinted by order of the Imperial Government, they would experience fewer doubts and less difficulty in preparing to meet famines in future. It we would honestly free the trade in corn, it would no longer be necessary for Government to undertake the transport of grain in times of famine, which duty it does not understand, or to expend millions of money with the result of tempting speculators to make corners and monopolies in the corn trade.—Your obedient servant,

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Camberley, near Farnborough, Oct. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES".

SIR,—The letter in *The Times* of this morning on transit duties in India calls attention to a matter which has not been overlooked by the local authorities in that country, and which needs constant watching, as being liable to the abuse which your correspondent notices—namely, an octroi tax becoming a transit duty.

But in one point it is possible that the writer of the letter has made a mistake. The large quantity of grain received in towns, in excess of the estimated consumption, is not necessarily grain in transit. There are persons in every town who make it part, of their business to store large quantities of grain against a time of scarcity, which is their time of profit. It is well that motives of self-interest lead to this provision for future wants, or Indian famines would be even more rapidly destructive than they are. It is a proceeding not to be lightly checked or interfered with, either when the food is being thus stored or when it comes to be sold. The high prices it then commands are the return for the speculator's outlay, long, it may be, unproductive, and for his risks and unavoidable losses.

R. M.

October 1.

TO THE EDITOR THE "TIMES.'

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. M." correctly points out, in *The Times* of to-day, that the private storage of grain renders famines less destructive than they would otherwise he, and that care should be taken not to interfere with this proceeding. It is, however, a strong argument against octroi duties, and one which has, I think, been advanced in *The Times* by Mr. St. George Tucker himself, that besides operating as transit duties, they directly check the storage of grain in large Indian cities.—Your obedient servant, L. C. PROBYN.

October 5.

ARMY INTER-REGIMENTAL RIFLE MATCHES.

THE hon. secretary writes:—"The undermentioned matches have been concluded, and the results are as follows:—The Regimental Depots Match—Conditions, teams of eight; distances, 200, 500, and 600; seven rounds at each. Rifle, Martini-Henry. Seven depots entered. First, Depot.—The Middlesex Regiment (late 77th), 696 points, average 87 (wins the prize value £21). Second, Depot.—The Royal Scots Fusiliers, 635 points. Third, Depot.—The Royal Fusiliers, 617. Fourth.—The late 55th Brigade Depot, Fort George, 606. Fifth.—529 points. Sixth and seventh did not complete the firing of eight men. Scores of the winning team.—Major Jervis-White, 97 points; Captain G. Fenton, 93; Private Perfect, 90; Sergeant M'Pherson, 89; Private Weldon, 87; Private Arnold, 85; Sergeant Groves, 82; Private Whittle 73. Militia match, No. 1, open to officers, the staff sergeants, and the Militia at large. Same distances and rounds as above. Rifle, Snider-Enfield. Seven battalions entered. First—3d Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers (late Scottish Borderers), 586 points (wins the prize value £21). Second—3d Battalion the Lincolnshire Regiment, 577. Third.—3d Battalion the Sussex Regiment, 517. Fourth.—4th Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, 517. Fifth.—4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, 516. Sixth and seventh.—493 points each. Best shot.—Officers, Captain H. Turner, 4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment. Winners of individual prizes.—Silver medal and £3.—Colour-Sergeant Saunderson, 3d Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 94 points, Second, £ 10s.—Colour-Sergeant Baker, 3d Battalion the Lincolnshire Regiment, 82. Third, £2,—Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Brocks, 3d Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, 81. Fourth, £2.—Sergeant-Major Stagg, 4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, 81 points. Militia match. No. 2, open only to *bona fide* Militiamen. Distances, 200 and 300; Wimbledon targets, seven rounds at each. Rifle, Snider-Enfield. Five battalions entered. First.—3d Battalions the Royal Scots Fusiliers (late Scottish Borderers), 324 points (wins the prize value £20). Second.—3d Battalion the Somersetshire Regiment, 304 points. Third.—4th Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, 246. The other battalions say they were unable to fire for want time. of Winners of individual prizes.—First, £3.—Private Grierson, 3d Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 55 points. Second, £2 10s.—Private Galloway, 3d. Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 50 points. Third, £2.—Private Anderson, 3d Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, 46. Fourth, £2.—Private Hann, 3d Battalion the Somersetshire Regiment, 45. Fifth (counted out).—Corporal Thomas, 3d Battalion the Somersetshir Regiment. The two most important of these Army matches remain to be decided—viz., the Cavalry match and that between battalions of the Regular Infantry. They results of these cannot be known for some weeks to come, as the registers from foreign stations have not all arrived. Up to date, the best cavalry regiment is the 5th Lancers with 588 points, and the best infantry battalion the 1st Battalion the Royal Highlanders (late 42d) with 722 points, an average of 90·25. Best individual shots.—Officers, Major Jervis White, 77th Regiment, 97 points. Men.—Colour-Sergeant J. Dirkby, 1st Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, 97 points."

CENTRAL ASIAN SKETCHES.

IN AND ROUND MESHED.

THE following (says the *Daily News*) is from a letter "written on the occasion of his first visit to Meshed by our Special Correspondent, late at Merv:"

As I rode slowly and painfully along the flat, broad track, excellent, though totally unaided by art, which leads from Kuchan to this city, and noted the copious supplies of corn, of water, and of wood which flank it with scarcely an interval along its entire length, and recollected that it led from a wide and easy passage across the Akhal Tekke mountains to a point like Meshed which was more than once the base of siege operations against Herat my thoughts involuntarily turned to the matter from a purely strategic point of view. The only abstacle in the Akkal Tekke valley, Geok Tepe, removed, the victors, while ostensibly manœuvring on Merv, or giving profuse diplomatic explanations or even imperial words of honour, may quietly turn to the right, and, instead of the unwearied resistance of the Turcomans, meet with a pepole like lambs—as far as they were concerned, a Government more than complacent, or which would be compelled to be so. A retrospect or a forecast of a hundred years will lift the veil from the dimmest political eyes in this regard. One has but to recall the events which happened in the middle of the last century along the Asterabad and Ghilan portions of the frontier, or calmly meditate upon what inevitably will happen along the Meshed section within an equal future, to perceive that I do not in vain call attention to it.

It would be difficult to select a line of country better adapted for the march of a numerous army than that from Kuchan to Meshed, terminating too at a city eminently adapted as a base for further operations and a great central depot, with water supplies of the most copious nature reaching away in the most desirable directions. On the maps in my possession the names of the regular halting places along the way seem omitted, or else alluded to under different names than those by which the inhabitants now know them. After Kuchan the first and only halting place or village of any kind on the route is Jaffarabad, four farsakhs or *agatch* distant from the first-mentioned place. It is one of the usual wretched gatherings of cubical mud-houses, with flat cupolas, all huddled together so as to look like as much as possible the nests of a colony of mason wasps, such as abound here. Apropos of the cupolas, their mode of construction is so curious as to merit special mention. No scaffolding or framework of any kind is made use of. The builder squats on the edge of the thick wall where the square edifice terminates, and without cement other than some semi-liquid loam, sets a circle of wide, flat, unbaked bricks, slightly tilted up each on that preceding it. Another super imposed circle follows, each bricks of this latter slighting projecting beyond that beneath it. The rows of brick or rather slabs of hard earth, are made to run spirally. As the lower tiers become firmly set the builder can rest partly on them, and the length of his body and arm enables him to reach almost to the summit of the cupola seldom over ten feet in diameter. The top is closed by some slabs wedged in and then the whole is plastered over with loam, constituting a firm, water proof structure. It is in this fashion that the Persian Cossack stables at Teheran are vaulted on. I forgot when writing of them to mention it.

After Jafferabad comes Seyidan, six farsakhs from the former. Then Gunahad three and a half, and after that Chenaram. The last station before Meshed is called Kasimabad, and is the only place of any size on the whole route. It is close to Toos the ancient capital of Khorassan, now only a collection of lonesome earth mounds, with the ruins of an ancient mosque in baked bricks. The original town was evidently like most modern ones in Persia constructed of unbaked brick, and, like so many cities of remote antiquity of the same country have faded away before rain and storm, leaving nothing but mounds and some more permanently constructed public edifices to tell the tale that they once existed. Excavations, even on a minor scale, on this site would, I think, bring to light much that was curious.

There is a great deal of talk about bands of robbers along this road. This is perfect absurdity. Bands of robbers could not exist in such a place. Their gains during a twelve month would not suffice to feed their horses during half the time. The robbers to be met with, and they are numerous enough, are simply the inhabitants and the muleteers who ply from village to village in usual times, and who naturally and easily develop into brigands when the occasion calls for it. The three or four cavaliers whom you pick up on the road, and who are so good natured and willing on every occasion, are the best of fellows till they discover that you are worth robbing. In the house where a beggar or a dervish would be supplied with all his needs, the merchant returning after selling his stocks, is a marked victim. With Europeans, such as generally travel in these parts there is no question of robbing so numerous are their acolytes, and I dare say I shine more or less by reflected lustre. I have a horror of a crowd of Persian servants—"So many servants so many thieves" is an adage here: and, as I have stated before, I travel with a single one to look after my horses. People have said to me that this is dangerous; but, as I happen to know, had I fifty, at the first shot I should find myself alone. Though that is more or less a purely personal matter, I give my usual method of proceeding. An hour after sunset an old white-bearded ruffian comes to my tent. This is a chief. His rank permits him to visit me. In my tent there is generally scanty accommodation. I motion him to a seat on the edge of my carpet. He gives the salutation of peace and joins both hands—a salutation as false as *ghennum*, for he is measuring my property with a quick eye; and I am measuring the man I have to deal with. He sees a naked sword glittering on my leopard skin bed, and I am at great pains to show him the mechanism of my revolver. Then under pretence of looking for something I want to show him I turn my saddle bags inside out, and display a wonderful amount of odds and ends in the shape of shirts and packages of paper; having thus in a measure convinced him that, save my horses, I have nothing worth risking his skin for. The robberies which pretty frequently occur are those of small groups of merchants going with their laden mules asses to outlying towns, and so forced to separate from the main caravan. The Kurd Mountain villagers generally take the opportunity of supplying themselves with cloth and groceries by lying in wait for the traders and stripping them of everything they possess. A case of this kind came under my notice while I was staying at Kuchan. Three small dealers with their laden beasts were rash enough to venture along the Shahrood-Budjnoord road—the very one I was lucky enough to be unable to find a guide to conduct me over. They were set upon by Kurdish mountaineers, who not only seized their goods but savagely maltreated them, carrying them off to their mountain fastnesses, probably to be held to ransom. Their servant, who had been badly beaten, came to Kuchan, and I got an account of the affair from himself. This state of things obtains pretty nearly over all the wider portions of the East, from the Bosphorus as far as I have travelled as yet towards the rising sun has existed from time immemorial, and probably will for many a long day to come.

Within a day's march of Meshed the cornfields begin to give place to vast expanses of melon and cucumber cultivation, of which enormous quantities are consumed during the hot weather. Here and there the tendrils of the plants are trained over slight frameworks, so that the great broad leaves form arbours to protect the watchmen from the sun. Nothing could be prettier than the appearance of these fresh green bowers with their great broad staring yellow flowers, after the dusty plain and scorched stubble-fields. At intervals, too, are orchards. Peaches, plums, apricots, and grapes, all of delicious quality, are brought to market in great quantities. The dark purple plums are very remarkable, some being as large as good-sized peaches. The ground is everywhere inundated with pools of water, and irrigation trenches cross and recrsss each other in a complex maze. This surface water is, I should think, mostly derived from the Keshef Rood, the river which formerly watered Toos, the ancient capital. Besides this surface water there is also a large subterranean amount being conveyed in underground channels to more distant fields situated at a lower level. These subterranean watercourses (kanots) are especially in the case of the more ancient one, a source of continual terrible danger to the travellers. When they are being formed, shafts are sunk at intervals of thirty to forty yards, and the sand and gravel brought to the surface by means of a bucket and rude wooden windlass. The material brought up is thrown in an annular heap like the den of an ant-lion. These heaps mark the line of the *kanot* often for miles across the plain, just as molehills do the track of the animal. During rainy weather these circular heaps, with their central shafts, act like so many tundishes, and gradually the earth is washed into the channel below, and swept away by the current. The mound thus gone, there is no mark whatever as to the whereabouts of the shaft, which yearly grows wider and wider. I have seen them from ten to fifteen feet across, and going down shear to a depth of sixty or seventy feet, yawning on the edge, or even in the midst of much-frequented thoroughfares. Sometimes they were naked and undisguised in the arid plain, sometimes their mouths were completely hidden by undergrowth, and luxuriant growth of a species of creeping berberis which affects such localities. Over and over again but for the instinct of my horse I should have been precipitated into them. It is frightful to see these pits, often half way across a frequented track, where thousands of men and animals, travelling too at night, and some of the nights none of the clearest, are continually passing. On horseback one has the advantage of the double lookout kept by himself and by the animal; but I fancy that many a score of poor foot-sore, half blind old hadjis must annually find eternal rest from their earthly pilgrimage at the bottom of these dreadful pits. I have over and over again seen the skeletons and hanging ligament of a camel wedged ten feet down in one of these apertures. They had doubtless stumbled in some dark night and were perforce left there to perish.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July	30	Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Reberio, from Sea.
Sept.	13	Arab H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Red Sea.
	19	County of Peebles Ship, Fordyce, from Cardiff.
Oct.	3	Dagmar, ss, Cuthbert, from Mucalla.
	5	Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hulton, from Maccala.
	11	Chioggia, ss, Preve, from Assab.
	11	Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, from Calcutta.
	11	Mongolia, ss, Thomson, from Bombay.
	11	Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from London.
	13	Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, from Shanghai.
	14	Le Clochelerie F. Corvt, ss, Vallon, from Mayotte.
	14	Dupleuix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
	14	Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from London.
	15	Torpedo St. Lanch, ss, Brumtrom, from Plymouth
	15	Boyne, ss, Tyson, from Bombay.
	15	Arcot, ss, Clarke, from London.
	15	Saghalien, ss, Rolland, from Marseilles.
	16	Pallion, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
	16	Colombian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.
	16	Messina, ss, Susini, from Jeddah,
	16	Rossija, ss, Balck, from Bombay.
	17	Lady Lycetta, ss, Eratt, from Bombay.
	17	Elphinstone, ss, Boughton, from Sourabaya.
	17	Pearl, ss, Ramn, from Bombay.
	17	Joseph Ferrens, ss, Helig, from Calcutta.
	17	Merkara ss, Hay, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	12	Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, to Falmouth.
	12	Mongolia, ss, Thomson, to Venice.
	12	Rohilla, ss, Barraft, to Bombay.
	13	Mindello P. Corzett, ss, Reberio, from Mozambique.
	15	Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, to Marseilles.
	15	Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to Calcutta.
	15	Boyne, ss, Tyson, to Jeddah.
	16	Arcot, ss, Clarke, to Kurrachee.
	16	Saghalien, ss, Rolland, to Shanghai.
	16	Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.
	16	Rossija, ss, Balck, to Jeddah
	17	Lady Lycetta, ss, Eratt, to Marseilles.
	17	Pearl, ss, Ramn, to Jeddah.
	18	Messina, ss, Susini, to Suez.
	18	Elphinstone, ss, Boughton, to Malta F. O.
	18	Joseph Ferrens, Helig, to Dundee.
	18	Merkara, ss, Hay, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Arab H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Red Sea.
County of Peebles Ship, ss, Fordyce, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Mucalla.
Dragon H. M.'s, ss, Hulton, from Macalla.
Chioggia, ss, Preve, from Assab.
LeClochelerie F. Corvt. Vallon from Mayotte.
Dupleuix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Torpedo St. Lanch ss, Brumtrom, from Plymouth.
Pallion, Skinner, from Cardiff.

NOTICES.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

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Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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NOTICES.

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Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

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Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
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WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.

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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILL[illegible]

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECO[illegible] FACULTY as a WONDERFUL [illegible] HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that tho[illegible] effects of TROPICAL CLIMAT[illegible] LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTEN[illegible] ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &[illegible] extraordinary ESSENCE of RE[illegible] PARILLA, soon find relief and [illegible] asserted by those who take a lit[illegible] comes less liable to attacks of ill[illegible]

"We cannot speak too high[illegible]

"We recommend your *Red* [illegible] *Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for r[illegible] the Sequelæ of a mercurial cours[illegible]

The late Lord Clyde, writing fo[illegible] *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, [illegible] it, for when feeling depressed [illegible] anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two [illegible]

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

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DR. DE. ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequent traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,184—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881.

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FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 380	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the [illegible] November, 1881.

The cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	2nd Nov.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th Oct.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th ,,
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th ,,
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

IMPORTATIONS OF MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,

Comprise every requisite Necessary in the Arts and Sciences, or for the use of Schools, Lecture Halls, Hospitals, &c.

MEDICAL
ELECTRO-GALVANIC MACHINES,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28.
Gaiffe's Pocket Coil and Battery, Rs. 18 to Rs. 27.
SCIENTIFIC
GALVANIC BATTERIES.
Grove's, Rs. 15 ; Smee's, each, Rs. 10.
Daniell's, Rs. 5 and 7 ; Pogendorff's, Rs. 8-8 to 12-8.
Leclanche's Constant,
Rs. 5, 6, and 7-8.
Galvanometers,
Rs. 6-0.
Ruhmkorff's Induction Coils,
Giving from 3 to 15 millimetre spark,
Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Insulated Wire,
Cotton, Silk and Rubber covered,
single and double.
ELECTRO-MAGNETS.
Prof. Hughe's Microphones, Rs. 14 to Rs. 20.
Scratch brushes for Electro-plating.
Vacuum Tubes,
Electric Bells, complete with constant Batteries, wire and Bell Push,
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EDINA BLEND OF

OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES,

ORIGINALLY FINE, SOFT, AND FRAGRANT,
Has
BY CAREFUL PRESERVATION IN WOOD
For the full period of one Lustrum
ACQUIRED THAT DELICATE HOMOGENEOUS FLAVOUR
Characteristic of a Ripe and Mellow OLD AGE.
Per dozen, Rs. 21.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements ; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities ; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean ; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam ; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

Non-Alcoholic.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	,, 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1882.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1881, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward Free their handsomely got up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1882, which has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty the Queen, containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM,

AN EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

ERRATUM.

IN the Notice inviting TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution published in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day, for 1st April, 1882, read 1st MARCH, 1882.

NARAYAN PANDURANG.
Secy. David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF RATE FOR FULL PRESSED COTTON FROM AHMEDNUGGER TO BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rate charged for the conveyance of Full-Pressed Cotton from Ahmednugger to Bombay will, on and after the first of November next, be REDUCED to EIGHT ANNAS PER MAUND.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATE FOR COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after the first of November next, the rate for coal carried over this Railway, will be reduced to ·23 (decimal two three) pies per maund per mile, (equal to about six pies per ton per mile.)

No terminal charge will be made, but the owners will be required to perform the loading and unloading services, and (except when sent in bags, in which case actual weight will be charged for) the weight charged for will be that marked as the actual carrying capacity of each waggon used.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1881.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

(REGISTERED.)

THE attention of the Medical Profession is respectfully invited to the great therapeutic value of this delicious beverage. As an aid to Digestion when taken at meals, as a Stimulant and Nervine Tonic for the advanced in life and the prematurely aged, as a Restorative judiciously administered in convalescence, and as a Beverage in the numerous emergencies in which the nervous system suffers, it will be found of unexpected value. Its medicinal composition has been published in order that the mass of experience acquired of the action of the valuable remedies it contains may not be lost to Therapeutics.

Dozen—Rs. 3. Case of 2 Dozens—Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 34.)

INDIA—SOUTH COAST.
CADIAPATAM OR MUTTUM POINT.
REPORTED INCORRECT POSITION OF CROCODILE ROCK.

CAPTAIN W. E. Hutchinson, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Bhundara*, has reported that the Crocodile rock—lying off Muttum point and about 16 miles west of Cape Comorin—is incorrectly placed on the published charts of that coast.

The rock is reported as being distant nearly three-quarters of a mile S.S. W. of the position at present assigned to it. From it, Kotah islet bears N. 9½° W, and Adumdah islet N. 33½° E.

Mariners should navigate this part of the coast with extreme caution.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 50' E. in 1881.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th October, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 751, 2,738, 827, and 828.
,, ,, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot (1880), page 82.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15*a*, 15*b*, 103*a*, and 1,257*a*.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 412.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, has contracted to mortgage the undermentioned properties.

All persons having claims on the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, are hereby called upon to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 28, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any claims (if such exist) and any claim of which notice shall not be so given will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1881.

PRESCOT & WINTER, Mortgagee's Solicitors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross-lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly, and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the Temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly, and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and partly by the said Temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane, and on the north by a passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee-street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 912 and 1,458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee-street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross-lane.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hassajee-street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee-street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the Temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—		
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from	Rs. 72 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	85 to 560
BROOCHES—		
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from	58 to 80
EARRINGS—		
Stud, different patterns	from	18 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from	45 to 200
Miniature	from	20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from	58 to 70
LOCKETS—		
Bright or Dead Gold	from	45 to 100
Engraved Gold	from	32 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from	27 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from	25 to 85
COLLARETTES—		
Very handsome designs, many novelties	from	150 to 250
NECKLETS—		
Various Patterns	from	40 to 200
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings	from	200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled	from	315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	from	180 to 560
DEMI SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from	54 to 130
Do. Jewelled	from	100 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from	150 to 200
RINGS—		
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from	20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop	from	27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting	from	70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	from	28 to 80
Do. Signet	from	32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	from	90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled	from	25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	from	15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles	from	12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE a large and well assorted STOCK of NEW HOSIERY, Socks of all kinds suitable for any climate, Under-vests and Drawers from the thinest Silk and Wool to the thickest Shetland Lambs-wool ; and Gentlemen proceeding to Europe or to Up-country Stations are politely invited to call and inspect them at the well-known

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF THE NEW

"RESONANTE CANTANTE" PIANO.

Its Recommendations are :—

APPEARANCE	Handsome	Solid Dark Wood.
TONE	Rich and full	Suitable for singing or for brilliant Pianoforte Music.
COMPASS	Seven Octaves	Full Compass.
CONSTRUCTION	Sympathetic	Metal Frame. Latest improvements in action.
CHEAPNESS	Price Rs. 650	Packing Case Extra.

Intending Purchasers are respectfully requested to inspect the abvove Instrument, and it will be found to be equal, if not superior, to any other Piano at the price sold in Bombay.

"Resonante Cantante" Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

Fresh Shipments of New Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, DRESSING AND TRAVELLING BAGS, SELF-CLOSING PORTMANTEAUS &c.,

3, Rampart Row. | HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Travellers' Kit House.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Height for Cabin	27 30 33 36	27 0 30 0 33 0 36 0
EXTRA QUALITY—Stout dull Canvas Edges bound with Leather. The strongest Trunk made	30 33 36	36 0 39 0 42 0
LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—For a Sea or Land Journey, fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Millinery Division	33 36	51 0 58 0
THE RAILWAY (INDIAN) PORTMANTEAU—Covered with Waterproof Tan Flax, Edges bound with Leather, Strong Lever Lock and pair of outside Rug or Coat Straps. A compact useful article	22 24 27	30 0 34 0 38 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Self-closing, requiring no inside Straps, made with Turn-over Rivetted Edges, strong Lever Lock, and pair of outside Straps. The inside is arranged with separate Boot and Shirt Compartments. The best Trunk made	20 24 26 30	50 0 60 0 70 0 90 0
THE VADE-MECUM PORTMANTEAU—Best Tan Canvas. A useful article for Travellers, opening at once, distinct Compartments for Boots, Under-Linen and Clothing	22 24	40 0 44 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—For Uniform or Dress Suit, made of strong Block Tin, the correct height for placing under Railway seat	22 24 26 28	24 0 28 0 30 0 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—For Ladies' use or Storing Kit during the rains	34	50 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG (Expanding)—Made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Double Action Lock, Protection Clips, and outside Rug or Coat Strap	20 22 24	36 0 40 0 44 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, best Stained Brown Ox-hide	22 24	44 0 48 0
THE EXCHANGE BULGE BAG—A very useful article, made of Black Hide, with wide-opening mouth	18	25 0
BLACK HIDE OFFICE BAGS—Fitted with Spring Double Action Locks, useful for Papers or a change of Linen, &c.	12 14 16	12 8 14 8 16 8
BAGS FOR SOILED LINEN—Strong Canvas, Lock Frame, Handle, &c.		5 12 6 12
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas, with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c., and Shoulder Strap passing under bottom for extra security		9 0 10 0 11 8

	Inches.	Prices.
CORK MATTRESSES—Useful for Camp or District, covered with Best Black Waterproof Cloth, rolling in a parcel 29 inches by 10		19 0
COURIER BAGS—The Best Stained Brown Ox-hide Electro-Lock, Rings, &c., will last for years		12 0 14 0
GENTS' DRESSING BAGS—The Oxford, made of Best Black or Brown Stained Ox-hide. The Fittings are moveable, compactly arranged in Folding Stand, and combine every article necessary for the Traveller.		72 0 96 0
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS—Black Morocco Leather, lined Blue Watered Silk fitted with Electro-Topped Glass Pieces, Brushes, Cutlery, Writing Folio, &c.		75 0 100 0
DESPATCH BOXES—The Oriental—Best Blocked Tin counter-sunk Handles, with Paper Tray, Pen and Wax Divisions, and Secure Screw-top Ink Bottles, Writing Folio, and Best Lever Locks		48 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers made of strong Vulcanised Iron, Oak painted, with inside Basket for Packing Kit, forming when not in use a commodious Trunk, a most useful article for Cabin use	30 33 36	40 0 45 0 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, with comfortable reclining Backs, all Joints securely bolted together		6 8 9 8 12 0 13 0
HAT CASES—Best Brown leather, the inner fittings are moveable to allow space for a Helmet if required.		10 0 13 0
DOUBLE HAT CASES to hold Helmet and small Hat		22 0
TIN HAT CASES with Lock and Key. Strong Block Tin to hold one hat. To hold two		10 0 14 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of strong Drab Web with outside Cash Pockets		5 12
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new safety handle, easy to carry and perfectly secure for a large or small article		2 8 3 0

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ELYSIA.
2,733 Tons Register. 678 H. P. Nominal.

THIS splendid fast Steamer will sail on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo, for GENOA and MARSEILLES, and thence to NEW YORK.

She has excellent accommodation, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For rates apply to

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that NURSOO DHURMAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to HIS HIGHNESS AGA ALI SHAH. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest to in or in respect of the said property, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Church Gate-street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived, all that piece or parcel of leasehold ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Rampart-row, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 661 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 19, and by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and bounded on the east by the Rampart-row, on the west by the Eldon-road, on the north by the property belonging to Premabhoy Hemabhoy, and on the south by the National Bank building, and all which premises have for some time past been in the occupation of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Jewellers and others.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1881.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F S QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ESPLANADE Mess-Tent, opposite to Band-stand, will be open on the 1st Nov., 1881. Separate lodgings for Civil, Military, and Government Servants.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are unrivalled for ease of action, simplicity, durability, and beauty of Stitch. Head Office, 2, Church Gate St., Bombay.

TO LET, at Malabar-Hill, one of the choicest houses facing the sea, with 3 bed-rooms, &c. Rent moderate. Apply R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow-street.

COLABA HOTEL.—Good ROOMS now available for married or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted daily as usual.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPARKLING HIPPOCRENE, OZO, VIVONE, PHOSPHO, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

B. ROBINSON & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL DEALERS IN PROVISION STORES,
AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

B. ROBINSON & Co. beg to intimate to the Public they have commenced business as above from date 20th October, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(special brands of superb finish and guaranteed quality)
Manufactured by him of
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th October, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Applications, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, will be received up to the 29th instant.

Company's General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Oct. 1881.

HOWARD'S QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 ounce vial. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT allowed on purchases of 10 ounces and upwards.

WARDEN & Co.

5, Meadow Street Fort.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

TENT SHEETING,

OF the texture approved of and adopted by Government for future use in the manufacture of TENTS to be supplied to the Indian arsenals, can be obtained on favourable terms on application to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 29th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate, near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., for the work may now be seen at this office.

3. The Agent and Chief Engineer will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 19th October, 1881, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (20) Twenty per share will be payable on and after the 26th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, to the registered shareholders standing on the register on the 19th October, 1881, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The first DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 300 per share in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 10th December, 1879, and Rs. 110 per share in cash will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of October, 1881, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily. Shareholders applying for the first distribution are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application. Those Shareholders who have received advances from the Company under an arrangement with the Directors of the Company are hereby required to come to an [illegible] with the Liquidators before applying for payment of above distribution.

J. GORDON,
DAMODURDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

MANGALORE

TABLE-LINEN.

Table-cloths, Napkins, Toilette Table-covers, Bath and Hand Towels, Counterpanes, Shikar-cloth, &c., &c.,

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is variable, from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Mutha Canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year, and all other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.

Poona, 31st August, 1881.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 32.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
REMOVAL OF SOUTH BUOY, HARBOUR ENTRANCE.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, announcing that the large Red Buoy off the head of the South Harbour Pier has been removed.

The rubble base of the South Pier extends 40 feet beyond the blocks.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th Oct. 1881.

This notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Chart, No. 71c.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 105.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 458.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

MARKETS closed for Dewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Jane Law, 1,272 tons, Captain Alexander, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain T. W. Schwedler, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Limoom, 1,350 tons, Captain C. Straker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Richie, Steuart and Co.

THE barque Courier, 320 tons, Captain F. R. Bartell, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of 6,787 bags sugar, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Mary Nelson, 485 tons, Captain W. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of 9,898 bags sugar, and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jacob Purta.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 518 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Alexander, Captain Allsopp, Mr. R. Wally, Mr. H. Click, Conductor and Mrs. Brunsley, and 133 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain T. W. Lewins, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. James Young, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Battye, Surgeon F. Aralin, one native officer, Captain J. Coles, Lieutenant Grove, and 530 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Lieut. Sutton, Apothecary Doyle, 73 men, 10 women, 26 children, 1 hospital apothecary of the 2-16th Regiment, and 115 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons R. Collin, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (25th September), brought the following cargo :—2,305 packages piece-goods, 250 packages beer, 14 packages iron safes, 345 packages twist, 26 packages earthenware, 41 packages shawls, 254 cases tin-plates, 71 cases wine, 93 coils ropes, 8 packges silk, 10 packages shots, 14 packages umbrellas, 35 packages hardware, 7 cases thread, 5 cases twine, 225 cases brandy, 9 packages steel, 2 cases butter, 922 bars, 30 cases, iron, 2,992 bundles iron, 207 cases copper, 328 packages iron, 50 cases brass, 104 packages nails, 5 cases rivets, 5 cases biscuits, 20 cases rice bowls, 1,061 boxes soaps, 102 packages spirits, 115 packages porter, 4 cases oil cloth, 5 cases files, 4 cases spelter, 3 packages wax, 12 packages provision, 12 cases brass wire and many packages merchadise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	H. M. S. Jumna	Church	Portsmouth, Sept. 23.
25	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee, Oct. 21.
	Courier	Bartell	Mauritius, Sept. 19.
	Mary Nelson	Wood	Mauritius.
	Simoom (s)	Straker	Portsaid, Oct. 11.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Calcutta, Oct. 1.
	Teheran (s)	Loggin	Trieste, Sept. 27.
	Keerata Roodrin.	Nacoda	Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
25	Swordsman (s)	Schwedler	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	Lewins	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The ship Jane Law, Alexander, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Borrowdale, to Portsaid.
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Knight of the St. Patrick, to Liverpool.
Steamer Simoom, to Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alvah (s)—11,960 cwts wheat, Versey Dewsey ; 2,400 cwts wheat, Moorjee Luckumsey ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 800 cwts wheat, Nursey Khetsey ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers and Co ; 5,200 cwts wheat, Nuppoo Nensey ; 5,210 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Branksome Hall (s)—300 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Nursey Khetsey ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bretton Hall (s)—20 bales skins and 128 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4½ cwts moye teeth, Datardina Mowjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Adirondeck (s)—800 cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpal and Co ; 40,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Cathay (s)—388 packages indigo, the P. and O. Co ; 436 cwts myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 30 cwts horns, Mahamed Corice ; 139 cwts horns, Hajee A. Nuthoo.

FOR PORT SAID.

Borrowdale (s)—21,600½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—2,001 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Simoom (s)—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newnham (s)—199½ cwts mustard seed, F. Masotti and Co.

Elysia (s)—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Manilla (s)—4,007¼ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Newnham (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—51 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Allsopp, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Alexander, Capt., Asst. Instr. of Gymnasia, on duty, from Kurrachee.

OCTOBER 25.

Gibbins, Depy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, from——
Briscoe, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Barrackpore.
Wynyard, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 23.

O.Bryen, Lieut., 31st Punjaub N. I., to rejoin, to Peshawar.

OCTOBER 25.

Richardson, Lieut., 8th King's, on duty, to Mean Meer.
Moberly, Surg., on duty, to Madras.
Coles, Capt., 15th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Steel, Inspg. Vety. Surg., on duty, to Baroda.
Eagar, Lieut., 1st Battn. West Riding Regt., on leave, to Deolalee.
Wynyard, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Deolalee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 22.)

BANK OF BENGAL.

During the temporary absence of Mr. J. Gordon on short leave, Mr. W. Westland will officiate as Chief Acct. and Depy. Secy.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Mr. O. L. Fraser, Offg. 1st Asst. to the Supdt., made over charge to Mr. John Cockburn on the forenoon of the 17th instant, and proceeded on leave.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

Lieut. R. A. Cole assumed charge of his duties as Adjt., Erinpura Irregular Force, from Maj. A. R. T. McRae, on the afternoon of the 30th Sept.

Surgn. J. F. Tuohy, M.D., in medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th Oct.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE, MERWARA.

Maj. P. W. Smith and Lieut.-Col. A. Conolly, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant. Mag., Deoli, on the forenoon of the 12th Sept.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Maj. M. Protheroe, C.S.I., Depy. Supdt., Andaman and Nicobars, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant, the following reversions take place from that date :—

Majs. R. J. Wimberley and W. B. Birch to their substantive grades.

Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff from Offg. 2nd Asst. Supdt. to Offg. 3rd Asst. Supdt.

Mr. F. E. Tuson from Offg. 3rd Asst. Supdt. to Offg. Extra Asst. Supdt., 1st Class.

Mr. O. H. Brookes to his substantive appointment.

PUBLIC-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj. G. D'A. Jackson, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Rawalpindi Comd. Mily. Works.

Lieut. G. H. B. Gordon, R. E., Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Comd, Mily. Works.

LAHORE AND SIRHIND COMMAND.

Lieut. G. H. Sim, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, passed the Deptl. Exmn. in Hindustani on the 11th Oct.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DOWN—SUTHERLAND—September 28th, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, by the most Rev. the Primus of Scotland, James Erskine Down, second son of the late General Down, of the Bombay Army, to Mary Charlotte Sutherland, elder daughter of Colonel Sutherland, C. B., late 92nd Highlanders.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SH[illegible]TTLEW[illegible]H—October 24th, at River View, Poona, the wife of [illegible] Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SEYMOUR—KENNY—October 24th., at the Cathedral, Bombay, Henry W. Seymour, Bombay Staff Corps, to Grace E. J. Kenny, youngest daughter of the late Colonel T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATH.

AMAIJEE—October 25th, at Nepean Sea-road, aunt of the late Jemsetjee Cursetjee Batliboe, aged 95 years. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning (Wednesday), at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—October 19th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

BOND.—October 20th, at Unao, Oudh, the wife of S. Patterson Bond, Medical Officer, of a daughter.

BOILEAU.—October 19th, at Moradabad, the wife of Captain L. M. Boileau, 6th B. L. I., of a daughter.

INGLIS—October 16th, at Murree, the wife of Major Inglis, 15th Sikhs, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAWOOD—October 17th, at Moradabad, Mr. William Cawood, aged 71 years.

GAHAN.—October 14th, at Agra, Alfred Richard, infant son of H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, Sindia State Railway, aged 23 days.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hearthburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, & TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, before 5-30 a. m. on Thursday, 27th instant, should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, BOMBAY, provided they can be delivered there by noon on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo, and afterwards to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 23rd *Oct.* 1881.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1881.

THERE is now little more to be learned respecting the melancholy catastrophe which has overtaken the Clan Macduff, the full particulars telegraphed by our London correspondent placing us in possession of all the facts. The steamer left Liverpool on the 18th instant with, it would appear, eighteen passengers on board, amongst them being the theatrical company engaged by Miss Wilson for the ensuing season in Bombay. When off the Welsh coast, the vessel was caught in a gale, and being, as we mentioned yesterday, laden with railway iron, she was in no condition to make head against it. She sprang a leak, and filled so rapidly that the water put out the fires, and the pumps became choked. On Thursday, the 20th, when it was evident that she was about to sink, the passengers and crew took to the boats, three in number. One boat appears to have held seventeen, a second eleven, and the life-boat, which was under the command of the master, Captain Webster, held twenty-five. The life-boat capsized, and twenty of the passengers and crew were washed away and drowned before it could be righted. Two of the five who succeeded in clinging to the boat died from immersion and exposure ; only three managing to hold out until it drifted into Ballyandreen Bay, on the Irish coast. Captain Webster was one of those who perished. Of the other boats, the steamer Palestine picked up the one containing eleven survivors, and landed them at Liverpool ; while the Upupa steamer appears to have picked up the other, containing seventeen of the passengers and crew, whom she landed at Plymouth. The Clan Macduff evidently foundered, for quantities of wreckage belonging to her have been washed up on the Irish shore. Out of a total of sixty souls on board, only thirty-one have been saved. It is difficult to understand how such a calamity can have occurred within forty-eight hours after leaving Liverpool, if the Clan Macduff was built in compartments, as she no doubt was, and if the bulkheads were in proper order. Certainly recent experience goes far to shake the confidence once felt in the efficacy of the compartment system. Something is sure to go wrong with the bulkheads at the critical moment ; the water rushes into the engine room and the fires go out, the pumping ceases and the steamer goes down. The truth appears to be that the bulkheads are not so constructed as to be watertight at all times and under all circumstances, and it is found impossible to make them watertight at a moment's notice when the danger comes which they were intended to avert. Something seems to have been amiss, too, with the life-boat, which surely could not have been of a very perfect model, if she could be capsized in a sea which two smaller boats lived in. A good deal of indignation is not unnaturally expressed in Bombay at the refusal of Messrs. Findlay, Muir & Co., the agents for the Clan line, to give any information to the friends of those who are known to be on board the ill-fated Clan Macduff. Had they based their refusal upon the ground that they had no information to give, there would be nothing to be said, except that they ought to have made some sacrifice to procure it under the circumstances, so as to allay the cruel anxiety naturally felt by those who were so deeply interested in knowing the exact truth. But they appear to think that by keeping back information actually in their possession, they lessened, in some way, the extent of the calamity. They only added needlessly to the anxiety and suffering of those whose suspense they prolonged.

A LETTER from Secunderabad which we published yesterday affords a glimpse of a state of things in the Nizam's territory indicative of a tendency to anarchy in that quarter which should not be allowed to escape attention. It would really appear as if armed rebellion for the purpose of accomplishing, not indeed political, but private ends, was becoming a recognized institution in the Hyderabad State. Our correspondent gives two instances in which the Nizam's Government was completely set at defiance by bodies of armed men, who, so far from being resisted, were weakly allowed not only to have their way, but to maltreat and imprison the officials who ought to have maintained order and enforced the law. In one case the property left by a certain Arab Jemadar who died some years ago, having been attached by the orders of the Government pending the settlement of the claims of rival heirs, one of the latter collected a force of five hundred Arabs and Rohillas, and rose in open rebellion to maintain his right in defiance of the authorities. The Minister, Sir Salar Jung sent a body of Irregulars against these men who were openly defying the Government ; but if we are to believe our correspondent, who appears to be sure of his facts, the Minister strangely enjoined the troops "to abstain from firing a shot, or in any other way injuring the rebel force !" A deputation seems to have been sent to the chief of the mutineers to induce him to disband his force. The whole city was in a ferment, and the Nizam's palace was garrisoned to guard it, apparently against a *coup de main*. After a week's negotiations the turbulent Arab was persuaded to disperse his followers ; but no proceedings were taken against him for having appeared in arms against the Government. This is a direct encouragement to other chiefs to defy the law, and settle their quarrels by means of any force of Rohilla desperadoes they may be able to scrape together. Only a fortnight ago a somewhat similar case occurred. A village having been placed under attachment, under the orders of the civil court, the co-Regent's eldest son put himself at the head of two hundred Rohillas and seized the village. The Government employés, including the tehsildar being ill-treated and beaten, and some of them wounded. The unlucky tehsildar was beaten with slippers, and carried a prisoner into Hyderabad with his hands tied behind his back. The village was left in the possession of the retainers of the prime mover of the outrage. Here, again, the Minister showed a deplorable lack of firmness. He took no steps whatever to assert the authority of the Government, or restore the reign of law. Our correspondent says that the weakness shown by Sir Salar Jung in these matters is the subject of general comment throughout the city, and we can well believe it. It is said that he is anxious to prevent these things from coming to the notice of the Resident, but it is impossible that they can be long hushed up. It is the first duty of a ruler who is responsible for the good order of a State to suppress firmly and promptly armed defiance of the Government. It is inconceivable how Sir Salar Jung, of all men, can fail to see that, but it is evident that he has of late shown himself weak to a degree. The sooner the Government of Hyderabad puts a stop to the growing fashion of righting private wrongs by moving armed bodies to upset the decrees of the civil courts, the better it will be for its own credit and for the security of the country committed to its charge.

THE Government of India is evidently fulfilling their promise to work out reforms in the internal administration of the country after the troubles of the Afghan War are over. In the series of Resolutions which have been recently issued on the decentralization scheme, local self-government, and purchase of stores in India, we have the best indications of a policy which will go far to heal the wounds resulting from the miscarriage of the policy of their predecessors in regard to external affairs. The latest declaration of their policy has reference to the question of resettlement of land in temporarily settled parts of British India. The declaration amounts to this—that in future no periodical land assessment in any district is to be undertaken by the Local Governments without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and unless it is clearly made out that the resettlement would be a financial success ; that where the outlay on resettlement compares unfavourably with the expected increase of revenue, it would be preferable not to enter upon the revision of settlement at all, except where special administrative reasons exist for proceeding with it, such as the obvious necessity of correcting inequality in the incidence of the assessment rates. In the latter case the Government of India will permit a revision of settlement, even if no financial advantage is to be gained thereby. This, however, does not affect the main principle, which is that no resettlement is to be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Government of India, before whom a carefully prepared estimate of financial results must be placed. The Government do not, of course, lay down any rigid rule as to the proportion which the increase of revenue should bear to the cost of revision. But they carefully and plainly give the Settlement Officer to understand that if the prospective yearly addition to the revenue arising from a resettlement would be no more than one-tenth of the outlay, the game would not be worth the candle, and that to justify the undertaking of a revised settlement it should be clearly shown that the annual increase in the revenue would amount to not less than one-fifth of its total cost. We cannot say exactly with what relief the announcement of this policy would be viewed in other parts of India where land is held on periodical leases from the State as in this Presidency ; though from what we know of popular sentiment in this part of India, we cannot help thinking that the measure will go far to quiet the anxieties of the agricultural classes elsewhere. This is shown to us from what the Resolution says of the result of discussions which preceded and followed the issue of orders in August, 1879. This result has been that resettlements are not unfrequently financial failures ; that the work of resurveying and remeasuring land, and of renewing a record of rights, must inevitably harass the people for several years in the district where the operations are carried on ; that such resettlements cause a temporary depreciation of landed property, and impart a check to land improvement. The Government of India employed a special agency to ascertain whether this was true of almost all parts of the country where periodical leases obtained. The result of the inquiry has been an able and exhaustive memorandum on the subject, by Mr. E. Stack, then Officiating Secretary in the Home Department. On the strength of the information contained in this memorandum, the Government of India reaffirm the principle of the orders of 1879, and extend their application to provinces other than those to which the orders have been hitherto applicable.

This extension of the principle of the orders of 1879 suggests the inquiry as to what is the present position of the resettlement question in regard to our own Presidency. Our inquiries lead us to believe the position to be this. Nearly all the districts of this Presidency have been resettled, except, perhaps, a few villages in the Poona and Nasik districts and in the Southern Maratha Country. By the time, however, that this remaining work is over, the thirty years' leases introduced into the earlier districts of the Presidency will have expired ; so that, according to the present procedure of the Survey Department, they become open once more to resettlement. Thus in Tanna and Khandesh the revision of assessment becomes due in 1884-85 ; in Satara and Ahmedabad it is due in 1886-87. This is followed by Sholapur, where it is due in 1887-88. It therefore becomes an important consideration whether the districts are once more to be overrun by troops of surveyors, measurers, and classers, to renew their inquiries and records of rights ; in fact, to unsettle people's minds and harass the cultivating classes. There would be some justification for remeasurement and reclassification of land if the Survey Department had no record of its operations, if land was something capable of growth in length or breadth by the efflux of time, or if there was reason to believe that some great disturbing cause had upset the calculations of the Settlement Officer. But such has not been the case. The Survey Department, however, would appear to desire a fresh lease of life, since we cannot otherwise understand the meaning of the answer given on its behalf by the Bombay Government to inquiries from the Government of India as to whether it would be desirable to continue revisions of assessment. The Bombay Government replied that in the regulation districts of the Presidency the annual increase in the land revenue arising from enhancements imposed at resettlements was so large that no question could exist as to the financial advantage of continuing or completing the revision. Now, admitting for the sake of argument that past enhancements have been unobjectionable, is it to be supposed that there is to be no limit to such enhancements ? Can enhancements be pushed to a limit which would make them exceed the natural rent of land ? It is the boast of the Survey Department that, at a cost of Rs. 18,73,000, it has added nearly Rs. 13,83,000 to the annual land revenue of the Presidency, and that collectively the sum added to the land revenue during the period which has elapsed since the introduction of the revised rates has been Rs. 73,25,000. To this boast, however, we shall reply, in the words of the Government of India, that there are other aspects of the question besides those of the cost of operations and the increment of revenue to be considered in connection with the question of the revision of assessment. These are—(1) the period during which resettlement operations will continue, and (2) the incidence of the existing assessment on individual landholders. These two points deserve particular attention from an administrative point of view, because, as the Government of India rightly observe, "in the first case, of the vexation caused to the agricultural population by lengthened operations, and, in the second, of the unfairness to individual proprietors which inequality of assessment involves." If we examine closely into the addition of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling caused by the revision operations, we find that that sum is contributed by several districts in the Deccan as follows :—

	Rs.
Poona	13,34,782
Sholapur	20,22,987
Nasik	13,30,014
Ahmednagar	1,22,737
Dharwar	17,55,623
Kaladgi	7,10,374
Belgaum	48,593
Total...Rs.	73,25,110

Here, then, we have Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, and Ahmednagar among the districts which figure prominently in the increase they contribute to the land revenue—districts which have been the scenes of riots, dacoities, famines, and of widespread misery among the agricultural population, and are now notoriously under the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In some of the villages of the Bhimthadi taluka of the Poona district the enhancements have mounted up to as much as 150 per cent. But the case of individual ryots is far worse. Instances may be cited of ryots in Dapoli whose assessments have been raised to 200 per cent, of those in Khedgaum assessed at an increase of more than 225 per cent., and of those in Dalimb who have an increase of 300 per cent. All these villages are situated in the Poona district. We can cite instances of other districts which show the same miserable tale. The fact of hundreds of survey numbers put to auction in Poona, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar on account of defaulting ryots and irrecoverable arrears of land revenue, and bought in by Government for a nominal sum, shows the pressure of the enhanced revision rates on individual ryots. The Government of Bombay had but recently to write off something like eight lakhs of rupees on account of arrears of revenue as simply irrecoverable, and most of these arrears, if we are not mistaken, were from these resettled districts. Such revisions, therefore, although they may add to the revenue, have, from an administrative point of view, a most injurious political effect, not less from the unrest caused by their prolonged operations, than from the inequality with which they press an individual in the interests of Government and of the public exchequer ; therefore we think it desirable in all future revision operations that remeasurements and reclassifications of soils should be dispensed with in all districts which show correct agricultural records, and that where such records are not found to exist measures may be taken, in connection with the local development of the new Agricultural Department, whereby these defects may be remedied. The policy enunciated in the Resolution of the Government of India with regard to resettlements has thus our cordial approval, and we trust that its justice and reason will obtain for it the cordial co-operation of the Settlement Department itself, though it may lead to a considerable reduction of its strength, if not its total abolition. The harassment of the land-holding and cultivating classes and the discontent of the masses of the population is a subject fraught with graver issues than the dispensing with the services of a few officers and men because they are no longer wanted.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

WHATEVER Mr. Gladstone may say to-day at Leeds, he may at least be relied on to give his admirers a spirit-stirring speech ; and the feeble-deprecating attitude assumed by Sir S. Northcote at the opening of the political campaign will encourage the Prime Minister to take the offensive with all the vigour which properly belongs to the leader of an Opposition. It is an unfortunate thing for the Conservative party that Sir S. Northcote has not more dash in him ; but his character seems to be deficient in the combative element, and he sits down to weigh the arguments on either side in a controversy, and to try painfully and timidly to work out for himself a solution that shall be perfectly just, and that no fair-minded man can disapprove, when he ought to be up and doing, and slashing away at his enemies with all the pious self-confidence of a crusader. Mr. Gladstone will naturally exult over the failure of the Conservative chief to adopt frankly the battle-cry of the men who recently won for the party its much-talked-of victories in Durham and North Leicestershire. Sir S. Northcote would like to make use of the fair traders, but he is afraid to join Mr. James Lowther in raising once more the standard of protection ; and his halting utterances on this subject have reassured the free traders, who now triumphantly proclaim that fair trade is already an exploded failure. In face of the latest revenue returns, which show an increased yield under the main heads of taxation for the past quarter, it is, indeed, difficult to maintain the theory that this country is suffering from depression in all branches of trade ; and the fair traders have the ground just now cut from beneath their feet. But it is a mistake to suppose that they discouraged, and the coming winter will ably bring a host of recruits to their cause. For it is acknowledged that the long-predicted scarcity of money is now at last upon us. The Bank of England rate has been raised to 5 per cent., and higher rates still may be looked for in the immediate future. Now dear money means restricted credit, and as credit is the basis of our whole commercial system, any interference with it must embarrass trade and reduce wages. I would invite your attention to the admission made this morning by the *Times*, the great advocate of mono-metallism, that the rise in the value of money in England is not due on this occasion to excessive speculation or an unsound system of trading, but solely to the insufficiency of the supply of gold for the work it is now expected to accomplish. All the great commercial countries of Europe and America have been obliged of late years to carry on business with a dangerously small reserve of gold to uphold the credit of their banking institutions. As soon, therefore, as the pressure of the yearly drain of gold to pay for America's exports of food to Europe begins to be felt at New York, every European capital trembles for its little stock of money, and the rates are driven up by the competition of Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, and London to keep what gold they have got to themselves. But America now controls the whole monetary system of the world. The *Times* points out that the United States have imported and swallowed up £50,000,000 of gold during the last three years ; and, as money is still very scarce in the western States, where a good deal of trade is still carried on by means of barter, the capacity of America for absorbing the metal on which alone our currency system depends may be said to be practically inexhaustible. It seems likely, therefore, that gold will become scarcer and dearer in this country, and that prices of land and all other kinds of property, including labour, will go on steadily falling, till we are driven to adopt bi-metallism ; and this is probably what America desires. If this forecast is accurate, we shall soon have plenty of discontent among workingmen in England, and free trade will undoubtedly be held responsible by them for the distress that a scarcity of gold will occasion.

But the importance of this question is lost sight of, for the moment, in the cloud of troubles arising out of the unquiet state of affairs in Ireland and abroad. Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Leeds will be closely analyzed to discover what the Government means to do with Ireland, and if it has still nothing to suggest but a continuance of that policy of "patience" which has already had such disastrous results. It is natural that the success of Mr. Parnell and his associates in this war against the Irish landlords should have excited the envy of many English and Scotch tenants, and that schemes should now be brought forward for meddling with freedom of contract in Great Britain, and making the tenantry joint proprietors of the land with those who have hitherto been considered as the owners of it. But all such schemes of so-called land law reform will be utterly scouted in this country, in consequence of the reception given by the Irish malcontents to the "message of peace" lately sent them. Loyal Irishmen acquiesced in the passing of a Land Bill, on the understanding that this compromise was final, and that the Government would, after it had become law, energetically maintain the just rights left to the landlords. But it is now apparent that no concessions made by England will have any other effect on the Parnellites than to encourage them to ask for more and more, till they have attained their object of abolishing simultaneously landlordism and English rule. Mr. Parnell says he means to reduce the rental of Ireland from eighteen millions sterling to two, and he also talks as if he would not be satisfied till he had expelled from the country every man with a drop of English blood in his veins. The insane malevolence of such projects should not blind us to their criminality, or to the matter-of-fact way in which Mr. Parnell sets about procuring supplies for the support of the rebel Government he has established in Ireland by sending his lieutenants to collect subscriptions in America. Mr. Gladstone's reputation as a statesman will depend on his manner of dealing with this state of things. If his talk is still of the virtue of moderation, he may be an excellent philosopher, but he is no more fit than Dr. Pangloss to be the chief administrator of a great Empire.

The conduct of the Boers in insisting on considerable modifications of the Convention concluded by their leaders with the British Commissioners shows what comes of the policy of treating with extreme respect and tenderness every subject of the Queen who takes up arms against her authority and exhibits signal skill in shooting down Her Majesty's troops. The brave Boers may be excused for their belief that the magnanimous British Government, which has granted them so much already, will give way yet a little further for the sake of peace ; and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which holds the office of spiritual adviser to the Government, has hastened to justify this calculation by suggesting that the very worst thing we can do with the Transvaal is to conquer it, and that consequently we should feel no reluctance to grant the fresh demands of the Boers. It appears that the victors of Laing's Nek object to letting the British Resident keep control of their foreign policy ; in other words, they are determined to negotiate independently with other European Powers, and to intrigue against British supremacy in South Africa. This pretension on their part is quite inconsistent with any definition of suzerainty except such as the despairing Sultan of Turkey has been obliged to admit with regard to provinces which are practically independent. But the most odious and intolerable of all the Boers' new claims is that which they have put forward to govern the natives of the Transvaal without British interference ; and they seem to have hinted in no obscure terms that they will be supported in enforcing this demand by all the strength of the Free State. Will Mr. Gladstone consent to eat this leek also ? It is impossible to say. One can hardly tell to what lengths his sanctimonious passion for humbling the national pride will lead him. Indeed, he has given up so much to the Boers already, that what is left is hardly worth fighting for. What a strange phenomenon is this fancy for self-humiliation which periodically takes possession of the proud English people, and of which Mr. Gladstone is, in our time, the most eloquent and reckless exponent ! I declare that I sometimes think the Americans, for instance, whose professions of good-will towards us bear the practical fruits of exclusion of our manufactures, a sedulous nursing of Irish conspiracies, and a constant habit of overreaching us in all things, great and small, from Newfoundland treaties to the pirating of English copyrights, must feel a good-humoured contempt for us as a perfectly crazy people when we weep tears of anguish with them in all their sorrows. Yet we are perfectly sincere, for the time, in the extravagance of our international sympathy. All the silly suggestions made in the *Times* about giving up to the United States one historical treasure or another to show our respect for the martyred President Garfield find an echo in what popular orators call the great heart of the English nation ; and I verily believe that if it were proposed to send over a battalion of the Guards in order to give reality to the Yorktown celebration by having some actual British soldiers to represent Cornwallis's army, the proposal would be taken up with enthusiasm, and the Lord Mayor would start a subscription to pay the cost of the voyage across the Atlantic and back again.

With regard to Egypt, again, it is necessary that Mr. Gladstone should speak out. The mutinous regiments have actually left Cairo, but only for stations where they can be within call ; and a fresh diplomatic complication has arisen through the interference of the Sultan, who has asserted his claim to paramount power in Egypt by suddenly sending commissioners to give the Khedive good advice. As France and England made use of the Sultan to depose the late Khedive, they can hardly object to this intervention, which is evidently, however, not meant to be of service to them, but is rather intended as an encouragement to that spirit of antipathy to European control which the Porte, as a last resource, is endeavouring to fan into a flame throughout Islam. The troubles of the French in Tunis, and our own in Egypt, may not have been prompted indirectly by the Northern Powers ; but it is tolerably clear that the *rapprochement* of Russia, Germany, and Austria is based on a determination to settle the Eastern question in Europe by the advancement of Russia to Constantinople and Austria to Salonica while the Western Powers are busy in Africa. Nobody but a few foolish phil-Hellenists in England believes in the possibility of a regeneration of European Turkey by the further enlargement of the kingdom of Greece. The Greeks will never acquire Macedonia, much less Constantinople. They have reached their limits. Nor can the little autonomous principalities along the Danube and in the Balkan Peninsula be regarded as anything better than so many political ninepins which will be cleared off the board whenever it suits the convenience of Austria and Russia to sweep them out of existence. The coalition of the three Northern Powers and the occupation provided for us in Egypt—where, the St. Petersburg papers already remark with significant emphasis, we shall only be allowed to do as we like on condition of making concessions elsewhere—form the effective reply of the great Continental Powers to Mr. Gladstone's wild cry of "hands off" to Austria and repudiation of the close alliance with Germany resolved upon by Lord Beaconsfield. Italy, meanwhile, being left out in the cold, runs first to Austria and then to England, protesting that her interests have not been taken into account anywhere, and that she will be the faithful ally of any Power which will help her to extend her territory. Her alliance is not worth much ; and she is paying just now the penalty of the manifold treacheries by which she has built up a kingdom not more stable than an ordinary house of cards.

I see in the *Bombay Gazette* that Sir Salar Jung has published a contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Knight regarding the supposed intention of the Government of India to deport him for contravention of its wishes. I hear that Sir Salar has also written to Sir Richard Meade to express his regret at seeing it alleged by Mr. Knight that Sir Richard had, while holding the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad, behaved discourteously towards him. The Nizam's Minister says that he was never treated with greater personal courtesy by any Resident than by Sir Richard Meade. I hope that the Government of India will not delay the publication of the results of its inquiry into the charges affecting the late Resident's character. Sir Richard Meade himself pressed for this inquiry, considering that it was the business of the Government he had served so faithfully to vindicate his character. He should not, however, be left under the stigma of a foul reproach on his personal honour till the next session of Parliament. At Hyderabad, it should be well understood, Sir Richard Meade carried out no policy of his own, but only that of the Government of India : and the object of that policy of late years has been not so much to prevent the discussion of the Berar question, as to keep Sir Salar Jung from concentrating in his own hands alone all the financial and administrative powers of the State, and becoming the real sovereign of Hyderabad. The vehement champions of native rule appear sometimes to forget that the British Government has a duty to discharge to the young Nizam as well as to the Minister.

J. M. M.

MATHERAN AFTER THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Oct. 21.

A FEW stray gleams of the Dewali festival penetrate even as far as Matheran. Some of the shops on the bazaar road have been pious enough to put *bathis* behind their windows of coloured glass, thereby making rather a pretty illumination. There are however, other more objectionable modes of celebrating the holy day. Our nightly rest is disturbed by the discharge of crackers, and the monotonous but loud strains of barbaric music continued to all hours, and seeming, from the distinctness with which they are heard everywhere, to issue from some place close at hand. *Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum !*

The hill is very full. The gymkhana courts are more in request than is generally the case in October, and in the afternoon, unless you go very early, you are likely to return without having had a game. Nor is the gymkhana the only place which shows signs of the activity and number of the visitors. Yesterday morning a band of paper-chasers, twenty or thirty strong, scoured the hill, to the imminent danger of themselves and any object unfortunate enough to find itself in the way of their headlong career. One or two fell off, but as they did not happen to go over the cliffs, they suffered nothing worse than the effects of an ordinary tumble. Of course everyone has a right to endanger his own limbs ; but paper-chases in Matheran are not only dangerous to the hunters themselves, but also to all persons riding or walking along the path they elect to go by. It is not everybody who is willing or able to join their wild gallop up and down hill, yet it is by no means easy to keep one's horse or pony from joining in the cavalcade hurrying past. Still worse are the dangers that the paper-chase entails upon children on ponies or in perambulators. We all know by experience that the native guiding a perambulator is generally liable entirely to lose his head when he hears a horse galloping towards him, and in his confusion to turn the little vehicle just where he ought not to turn it, under the horse's nose. What is likely to be his state of mind when he hears twenty or thirty horses clattering behind him and the dread horn of the hunter echoing through the affrighted air, and how many of the company will be able to check their excited steeds so as to avoid the obstacle in their way ? It would certainly be well if notice could be given beforehand of any paper-chase in contemplation, and of the direction it intends to pursue ; so that nurses and ayahs may keep their charges safe within the compounds of the bungalows, or, if they go out, may choose a course in which they will not be exposed to fears and real danger.

An order has come from Government that the vegetable gardens over the bund are to exist no longer, as they defile the water that lies beneath them. The privilege of cultivating the land above the bund has for some six years or so been held by the representatives of a Chinaman to whom the right was originally accorded. He has left behind him two widows, one of whom will not be entirely deprived of her profits from vegetable gardening, as she has just had granted to her, in compensation, a new piece of ground situated below the bund, the cultivation of which cannot, of course, impair the purity of the water, while the garden itself will be more easily irrigated than the old one.

I hear that the proprietors of the Garbut hotel are negotiating for a more central position on the church plateau. They have found, I suppose, that comparative proximity to Narel station and the possession of one of the finest positions on the hill for air and scenery are less attractive to visitors than the comfort of being within a few minutes' walk of the church, the gymkhana, and the public offices.

The roads, which a fortnight ago were in many places as rocky as the beds of streams, from the effects of the heavy rainfall, are now in capital order for riding. The rough hard parts have been covered up everywhere with soft red dust, so that the bazaar road is a kind of Rotten-row. The less frequented roads are mostly overgrown with green grass, and they look very different from what they were in May.

PASSENGERS LOST IN THE WRECK OF THE CLAN MACDUFF.

IT will be seen by the telegram published in another column that four of the eight members of the theatrical company who left England for Bombay in the Clan Macduff have been lost by the wreck of that ill-fated steamer. Mr. John Turner, Mr. Hewett, Miss Lizzie Heyes, and Miss Ada Lester were among the passengers, and as their names do not appear in the list of those saved, we have little reason to hope that they have not perished. There is something inexpressibly sad in the fate that has overtaken them just as they had entered upon an undertaking of much promise.

Mr. John Turner was well known in Bombay, and won for himself considerable popularity as a comedian last season. He rendered very valuable assistance to Miss Edith Wilson in organizing the company which has now been broken up in such a shocking manner. It was his intention, we believe, after spending the season in Bombay, to make the tour of India and China, and his wife, who was an actress, embarked with him and perished. They leave two little children, who are said to be totally unprovided for. In the *Era* of October 1 we read that "at the Theatre Royal, Oxford, on Monday, Mr. John Turner, who is the principal comedian of the company, took his benefit and was deservedly rewarded by an excellent house. Mr. Turner thoroughly merits the appreciation of playgoers, for he not only possesses in a very marked degree a sense of genuine humour, but also the discretion, which comedians too often lack, to keep its exercise within legitimate grounds."

Mr. J. S. Hewett belonged to the company which performed at the Gaiety Theatre two seasons ago. He was an excellent comedian, and his acting was much appreciated by Bombay audiences. We understand that he was married about a year ago. Mr. Hewett's last engagements were at the Princess's and Royal Surrey Theatres, London.

Miss Lizzie Heyes, who also lost her life by this shipwreck, was only 18 years of age, and very handsome. She could both sing and dance excellently, and had been on the stage from the age of 12. She is said to have been very clever, and to have given promise of taking a high place in her profession.

Miss Ada Lester was engaged in London, and had the reputation of being an excellent actress. Miss Lester's last engagement was with Mr. David James, the popular lessee of the Vaudeville, London. She played in the new comedy "Punch," with Mr. James up to the 9th October at Glasgow. Miss Lester played leading Shakesperian parts with Mr. Creswick during his tour through Australia.

At this moment, of course, nothing has been settled as to what shall be done, under the painfully altered circumstances, in regard to the coming theatrical season. As far as at present known, the leading members of the company have been drowned, and it is questionable whether the survivors will be able at once to continue the voyage. As soon, however, as the exact circumstances of this shocking affair have been ascertained a decision will be arrived at, of which the public will no doubt be duly informed. Much sympathy must be felt for Miss Edith Wilson, who has spared neither labour, time, nor expense to obtain a good company, and who now finds all her well-conceived plans shattered, and has to deplore the loss of personal friends.

SCOTCHMEN AT HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So "Ichabod" has made his famous postcript. One can imagine "Ichabod" anxiously looking out for the *Bombay Gazette* in the morning, and thereafter rushing to his desk with trembling fingers to protect the mistake from "A Son of the Soil." "Ichabod," no doubt, thought this the only vulnerable point in his well-set composition. His eyes may have opened since.

The postscript came out in the same issue as my reply to his original letter, and "Ichabod" has seen before now that I merely *sniffed* at his "nasal" Anglo-Indian and passed by. What a demon, Mr. Editor, that printer's devil of yours must be to be sure! He is a very Brownie. But does "Ichabod" not know that goblins were created for the purpose of playing pranks ? And his composition, unfortunately, is so easily played pranks with. Since he took it into his head to play pranks at all, I think, to say the least, that Brownie has been rather lenient to "Ichabod." In fact, Brownie is not half such a fiend as Lord Cranstoun's Goblin-Page in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. When your Brownie first saw "Ichabod's" composition, I wonder if he imitated his prototype,

"And oft apart his arms he tossed,
And often muttered, 'lost ! lost ! lost !'"

Did it ever enter into "Ichabod's" refined cerebrum, when writing that word "asal," that it was not only so easily converted into "nasal," but also that by doubling the *s* Brownie could make it the adjective of an animal with long ears, and then by doubling the *l*, ears and *all* would be complete.

Poor "Ichabod" should have let bygones be bygones. Whatever the faults of Anglo-Indians may be, we can all understand their attribute of "nasal," as the majority of them are actually provided with *noses*. But how many of "Ichabod's" learned friends could understand his original word ? I have turned up this expressive term—"asal"—in old Webster—and find it conspicuous by its absence. Perhaps it is an Arabic word like "Ichabod's" "asal Arab horse." Why did "Ichabod" not say, "true blue," "very jam," or "real Mackay," and all the community could know what he was driving at. But, perhaps, "Ichabod" is only using an old obsolete term to overwhelm us with a sense of his learning. For the same purpose he may, in his next letter, adopt the obsolete spelling of Reeves' Canterbury Tale. Naughty "Ichabod !" But watch him, Brownie.

Poor "Ichabod," thy name be no more "Ichabod," but "Nosey," for thou hast contended and been tamed in the combat.

Notwithstanding his personal admiration for myself, I object to "Chaseby" alluding to Scotchmen and crows in the same breath. Scotchmen form only a tenth of the whole population of our tight little island, and such *raræ aves* cannot be associated with crows, which are so common and in crowds. We shall let others with better claims adopt the crow as their symbol. Truth to tell, the Scotchman is not unfrequently a solitary, silent, disdainful eagle surrounded by crows. "Chaseby" hopes that "A Son of the Soil" may be "like myself a Scotchman only by tradition." Knowing the many amiable qualities of "Chaseby," will you, Mr. Editor, kindly convey to him my compliments, and say that, however much honoured I should feel in being like him, I cannot aspire to the transcendent honour of being a Scotchman only by tradition, as I am a "nasal"

SON OF THE SOIL.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, October* 7.)

ADMIRALTY, 24th October, 1881.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Orders in Council of the 22nd Feby., 1870, and 5th Aug., 1875—

Capt. the Hon'ble. A. D. S. Denison has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

ADMIRALTY, 5th October, 1881.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.

Comdr. G. O. Moore, Retired List., R. N., to be Lieut. Instr.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, October* 7.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 7TH OCTOBER, 1881.

Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. E. M. Grain to be Col., vice W. Porter, retired.

Maj. R. Bullen to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt.-Col. E. M. Grain.

Maj. H. H. Jones to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt.-Col. A. R. Clarke, C.B., retired.

Maj. A. T. Storer to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt.-Col. C. N. Martin, retired.

Commissariat and Transport Corps, Riding-master with the honorary and relative rank of Capt. J. Moorehouse is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

Chaplains' Department, Chaplain to the Forces of the Second Class the Revd. J. C. Edghill, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Forces of the First Class.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Mad, S. C., to have the local rank of Maj.-Genl. in the East Indies, in consequence of his appointment to the Divl. Staff of the Army in the Madras Presidency.

INDIA OFFICE, 7th October, 1881.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govt of India :—

Maj. E. C. Codrington, Ben. S. C., to be Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Ben. Frontier Force, vice Maj. J. Davidson, whose tour of Staff Service has expired.

Capt. F. F. F. Roupell, 2nd Batn East Surrey Regt., to be Depy.-Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, Bengal vice Capt. C. F. Gleig, whose term of Staff Service has expired.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers of H. M's. Indian Mily. Forces :—

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. T. W R. Boisragon, C. B., of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. B. W. Ryall, of the Ben S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. W. C. Lester, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. M. G. Smith, of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Harris, of the Half-Pay List, Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Spens, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Mayne, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. Mignon, of the Bom. S. C.

Maj. J. G. Gillmor, of the Half-Pay List, Bom. S. C.

Surgn.-Maj. J. B. S. Brown, of the Bengal Army.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank of retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. T. W. R. Boisragon, C.B., of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. B. W. Ryall, of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. W. C. Lester, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col. C. L. R. G[illegible]asfurd, of the Bom. S. C.

To be Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. M. G. Smith, of the Ben. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Harr[illegible]s, of the Half-Pay List, Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Sp[illegible]ns, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. [illegible]ayne, of the Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. Mignon, of the Bom. S. C.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. J. G. Gillmor, of the Half-Pay List, Bom. S. C

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Missionary Prayer Meeting, Baptist Church, Bellasis-road Byculla, 8 p.m.
Divine Service on board the Elysia, Prince's Dock, 8 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th :—H. M. S. Jumna, from Portsmouth. Yesterday :—Calcutta (s), Kurrachee ; Courier and Mary Nelson, Mauritius ; Simoom (s), Port Said ; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta ; Teheran (s), Trieste ; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Swordsman (s), to Calcutta ; Oriental (s), P. Gulf *viâ* Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	The Garibaldi	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppé.
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan.
Valse	Chantilly	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Lieder	H. Siewert.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—Kayem Mahomed was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday with stealing a *saree*, valued at Rs.4, the property of Toolseedas Padamsee. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—Joosub Hussain was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Fatma, his wife, with a stick. He was fined Rs. 10, and bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards complainant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Oosman Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to Jahina, woman. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY IN POONA CAMP.—A serious affray took place in Camp on Monday night, in which Mr. Leo, a Eurasian constable, was severely beaten about the neck. We are not in possession o any particulars, but it was said that the constable narrowly escaped being killed by a mob. The case is now before Chief Constable Smith, pending investigation.—*Deccan Herald.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Native troops to the number of 416 sailed from Bombay yesterday to join their regiments at Quetta. They left by the B.I.S.N. Company's steamer Oriental for Kurrachee. While in Bombay the men were encamped on the Esplanade near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. They left their camp for the Apollo Bunder at noon, followed, as is usual in such a case, by a crowd of natives. The families of some of the men were at the bunder to bid them farewell, and many of them appeared to be greatly affected by the parting.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Narrayendass Hurrydass, residing at Vurgadee, has reported to the police that at about 10 a.m. on Monday last he left his residence, after having placed seven currency notes of the Bombay circle of Rs. 100 each in his inner waistcoat pocket. He then proceeded to Musjid-bunder-road through Marwarree-bazaar, and thence to the shop of Mooteelall Balkisson, at Bholeshwar, with the intention of paying a bill, and while there he missed the notes.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Robert Prescot, a fireman belonging to the s. s. Corinth, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on the high seas on the 14th October. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four weeks.—Evan Anderson, seaman, belonging to the British ship Tabique, was also convicted by the same magistrate of wilful disobedience, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

DR. KEILHORN'S SUCCESSOR.—The *Subhoda Patrika* writes :—"In our last we noticed a para. from the *Times of India* which clearly suggested the appointment of a German to succeed Dr. Keilhorn at the Poona College, and distinctly implied that no native was fit for the post. The para. has drawn from a well-known native scholar, 'K. T. T.,' a slashing and closely-reasoned protest, under the effect of which the *Times* is obliged to explain away his absurd depreciation of native scholars, and states that he would be the last to under-value the claims of Professor Bhandarkar. We hope Mr. Chatfield will duly appreciate our contemporary's correction of his original lucubration."

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chowpatty, on the body of Luxmee, woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of a mill-labourer. While delirious from fever, the deceased jumped into a well at Goculdass Madhowdass'-wady, and was drowned. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Grant-road, on the body of Toolia Dajee, aged twenty-years, a reklah-driver, who, at about half-past 8 o'clock on Monday night, was found hanging by the neck from the branch of a peepul-tree on the southern foot-path at Grant-road. When the body was taken down life was extinct. Deceased is said to have been addicted to drinking. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself by the neck from a tree.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon. Subject : Sermon on the Mount (continued). The Lord's Prayer.
Hymns 261, 291, and 23.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Elysia in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

NOTICE.

THE monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting will be held in the Baptist Church, Bellasis-road, Byculla, this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. It is expected that a deputation from the Baptist Missionary Society, London, in the persons of Mr. A. H. Baynes (the Secretary) and the Rev. G. H. Rouse, will be present.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain Church, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 24th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 23rd September, Queenstown on the 27th, Malta on the 6th October, and Suez the on 12th. During the voyage one child died. The Jumna brought 59 officers, 17 ladies, and 12 children ; and also 1,018 men, 17 women and 36 children. The following are the names of the officers, and their families :—

Qr-Mr and Mrs F Lewis and 2 children, 13th Hussars.
Capt F W and Mrs Benson, 17th Lancers.
Lieut and Mrs A C McDonnell, RE.
Lieut O E M Davies, 2nd Cheshire.
Qr-Mr G Evans, 2nd Devonshire.
Lieut-Col M W C Gosset, 2nd Dorsetshire.
Lieut C T Baines, 2nd Gloucestershire.
Lieut R Crawford, 1st Irish Rifles.
Major H T Harvey, 1st K O Borderers.
Capt R T Romanes, 1st K O Borderers.
Capt and Mrs G T W Hewat, 1st K O Borderers.
Capt G N Mayne, 1st K O Borderers.
Major B Frend, 4th King's Rifle Volunteers.
Lieut A T B S Leger, 4th King's Volunteers.
Lieut A Palmer, 2nd North Lancashire.
Lieut R E Grimstone, 2nd North Lancashire.
Lieut F C B Lane, 1st Leinster.
Major W W Egerton, 2nd Liverpool.
Capt T B S Deverell, 2nd Norfolk.
Capt and Mrs D Dickenson, 2nd Norfolk.
Capt O Olliard, 2nd Norfolk.
Major T R Newbolt, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut C A Brown, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col and Mrs H A Brett (Commdg Troops) 1st Oxfordshire.
Lieut C C Wegg, [illegible] Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W P St John [illegible]ildmay, 4th Rifle Bri[illegible]
Lieut H M [illegible]de.
Scotch F[illegible] Campbell, 2nd
Major F[illegible]des.
[illegible] Bellis, 2nd Somersetshire.

Lieut C L H Bagot, 2nd Somersetshire.
Major and Mrs C T Bromhead and child, 2nd S Wales Borderers.
Lieut and Mrs T Beresford, 2nd S Wales Borderers.
Capt Hon V de B Roode, 2nd S Wales Borderers.
Lieut-Col and Mrs L B Hole, 2nd Warwicksaire.
Lieut G R Brown, 2nd Warwickshire.
Qr-Mr and Mrs W Ames and son, 1st W Riding.
Major R and Mrs W Dalgetty, 1st York and Lancashire.
Lieut W C Gray, 1st York and Lancashire.
Major and Mrs F W Carey, 2nd East Yorkshire.
Lieut H E C Way, 2nd East Yorkshire.
Major J W Harrington, 2nd West Yorkshire.
Lieut C H Clement, 2nd West Yorkshire.
Surg-Major and Mrs W Temple, and 5 children VC, A M D.
Surg-Major and Mrs W Robertson, A M D.
Surg-Major and Mrs T T Horton, A M D.
Surg-Major J Jameson, M D. A
Surg-Major P J K[illegible] M D. [illegible]roy, A
Surg T Brien Ca[illegible]
Surg A T Str[illegible]ain, A M D.
Surg T A[illegible]ner, A M D.
Surg R F[illegible]er, A M D.
Vet S[illegible] Adams, A M D
Ve[illegible]g D L Glover.
[illegible] Surg and Mrs M F Healey and child.
Vet Surg and Mrs D J Kittle.
Surg G F Maclaren, I M D.
Surg G T Avertson, I M D.
Surg H W Stevenson, I M D.
Surg C Ross, I M D.
Surg C Adams, I M D.
Hon Capt R Q Davies, Bengal P W D.
Lieut H H R Heath, Bengal Cavalry.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH THE BOERS.

FIGHTING EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25, 6-10 A.M.

Preparations are being made for renewing the war with the Transvaal, and infantry, cavalry, and artillery are also preparing to advance.

The force will consist of the 2-16th, 30th, 92nd, and 97th Regiments, the 6th Dragoons, and the 15th Hussars—nine guns and nearly three thousand infantry.

General Wood is expected daily at Mount Prospect.

Ambulance has left Durban and Maritzburg, and stores are being sent up.

The Convention is not signed, and fighting is expected.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE CLAN MACDUFF.

* LONDON, Oct. 24, 6-35 P. M.

The screw steamer Clan Macduff, which belonged to Glasgow, left Liverpool on the 18th inst., with seventeen [? eighteen] passengers and a crew of forty-three all told. She was caught in a gale off the Welsh coast, and sprang a leak, which caused her to make water so rapidly that it could not be kept under, and the vessel had to be abandoned. She was left on the 20th instant, and is supposed to have foundered, from the fact that quantities of wreckage recognized as having belonged to her have been washed ashore on the Irish coast. Mr. Ridgway, the second officer, who is amongst those saved, states that the water put out the fires, and the pumps became choked. When there appeared no further chance of saving the ship, the passengers and crew left her in three boats. The life-boat, which was under the command of the master of the vessel, Captain Webster, and had besides twenty-four of the passengers and crew on board, was capsized, and only five out of the twenty-five managed to cling to the boat till it righted. Of these five two died from the effects of immersion and exposure, and three only (members of the crew) managed to hold out till the boat drifted into Ballyandreen Bay, on the coast of Ireland. A rumour that the captain had been saved is not confirmed. The steamer Palestine picked up a boat containing eleven survivors from the wreck, and landed them at Liverpool; and another steamer, the Upupa, has brought seventeen others of the passengers and crew into Plymouth. So far as is at present known, thirty-one only out of the total of sixty souls on board have been saved, and the remaining twenty-nine are believed to have been lost.

The passengers who embarked on board the Clan Macduff were :—

Mr. Jacob and two children.
Mr. Barclay, wife, and child.
Miss Gertrude Doré.
Miss Lester.
Miss Heyes.
Mr. Merer and wife (Miss Thoburn).
Mr. Akhurst and daughter.
Mr. Turner and wife.
Mr. Ward.
Mr. Hewitt.
Dr. Smyth.

Of these the following have been saved :—

Mr. Barclay, wife, and child.
Miss Doré.
Mr. Merer and wife (Miss Thoburn).
Mr. Ward.

Ten [? eleven] passengers and nineteen [? eighteen] of the crew appear to have been drowned.

* Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Only seven passengers in all were saved from the Clan Macduff, viz. :—

Mr. Barclay, wife, and child.
Miss Gertrude Doré.
Mr. L. Ward.
Mr. Merer.
Mrs. Merer (Miss Thoburn).

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs's Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 comes on to-morrow for passage through the Council.

The passing of the Assam Emigration Bill has been postponed to allow of the receipt of the opinions of Mr. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the Bill, which will be passed at Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

The Viceroy was unable to preside to-day at the distribution of prizes to the volunteers owing to lameness caused by over-walking during his recent tour. Lady Ripon, assisted by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs and General Wilson, presided.

General Wilson addressed the volunteers, complimenting them on their strength and efficiency. He referred to the valuable services rendered by the volunteers during the Mutiny, especially in the defence of the Lucknow Residency, and dwelt on the importance and value of the movement to England.

Refreshments were provided by their Excellencies during the day to the volunteers, their families, and visitors.

The Viceroy's prize—a handsome silver cup—has been won by J. J. Lenehan, C Company.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH ON KAIROUAN.

TUNIS, Oct. 24.

Three columns of French troops from Susa, Tunis, and Tebessa, respectively, are advancing against Kairouan.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 22nd instant.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera		4½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight		1 7 13-16
3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	100½
4 ,,	Rupee Paper	83½
4½ ,,	,,	90½
3 ,,	Consols for account	99
5 ,,	French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver		51 13-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via*] Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 23, 5-37 P. M.—Cable Lisbon-Falmouth, Lisbon-Vigo, and Vigo-Camischa interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

At	10 p.m.	78·1 Farht.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

At	6 a.m.	77·7
,,	10 a.m.	85·2
,,	2 p.m.	87·4
,,	4 p.m.	85·3

A CORRESPONDENT at Peshawur writes to us that a caravan arrived there on the 19th instant, from Kabul *viâ* the Khyber, in good condition. The caravan consisted of 500 loaded camels, 700 loaded yabus, 200 loaded donkeys, and 500 men.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated 22nd October, to the *Pioneer*, states :—Doctor Adam Taylor, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, died last night at Delhi. About a week ago he had a mild attack of measles, and it is believed this must have taken an unfavourable turn, and proved fatal.

THE 2nd Lincolnshire (2-10th) will, on arrival in India, proceed to Sitapore and Benares, relieving the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, who go to Lucknow.

IT is stated that Colonel St. John, C.S.I., goes on well-earned leave in a fortnight's time, and Colonel W. G. Waterfield, C.S.I., will officiate as Agent to the Governor-General, Quetta.

MAJOR W. G. THOMAS, King's Own Borderers, late Brigade-Major, Cawnpore, has been ordered to England, to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

MAJOR H. A. LEWES, 2nd-in-command of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, is the first officer of the Indian Army who has applied for pension under the new rules promulgated in General Orders this year.

CAPTAIN T. D. Wilson, Station Staff Officer at Pachmari, has been ordered to rejoin his battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; Captain Couran, Dorsetshire Regiment, taking up the civil post at Pachmari.

THE Lahore exhibition will be opened on the 24th December, and will remain open until the last day of the year.

OF the gentlemen recently appointed in England to the Bengal Civil Service, the following four have been allotted to the North-Western Provinces :—Messrs. J. Oakeshott, R. Fawcett, J. C. E. Branson, and F. W. Brownrigg.

BRITISH soldiers who have been permitted to purchase or take their discharge with a view to proceeding to the Colony of Natal, are required to be at Bombay not later than the 10th November next.

WARRANT OFFICERS proceeding on furlough to Europe are required to furnish their last-pay certificates to the Staff Officer at the port of embarkation, and they will not be allowed to leave India without doing this, unless in cases of certified urgency.

THE *Pioneer* writes :—"Lieutenant Arthur Bagot, of the Somersetshire Regiment (late 13th), son of the late Colonel Alex. Bagot, B. S. C., well-known in this country, and who died in 1874, at Buxa Bhootan, from the effects of arsenic being used by mistake for baking powder, joins the staff of the new Governor of Bombay as Aide-de-Camp; this officer held the same position in the staff of the two preceding Governors, but was obliged to proceed to England on account of his health." We suppose our contemporary means the "newly appointed Governor" of Madras.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has had much experience on the frontier, writes to the Allahabad paper in regard to the recent raids :—"Kamal Khan has done good by showing the weakness of our frontier cantonments. No nation in the world, with any pretence to military knowledge—except, of course, the British—would have troops within held by hostile or, at any rate, surly tribes without entrenching and fortifying the positions occupied. There is literally no reason why Kamal should not, on a dark night, slit the General's throat from ear to ear, and get clear off out of the Peshawur cantonment." The same correspondent, writing on the general question of Afridi offences, disagrees with the view taken by the *Pioneer* regarding the occupation of Tirah. As it is only fair that both sides of this important question should be stated, the Allahabad paper quotes his arguments at length. He writes :—"Of course a campaign to Tirah would break up the Afridis for ever; but it must be remembered that the Army, especially the best native regiments both in Bengal and the Punjab, has been campaigning for nearly four years, and the men now want rest; whereas going into Tirah and back again would probably take up three or four months of the season, when the men can best be drilled, put in order, and pulled together. You cannot go on harassing the troops without evil effect. It is argued that the annexation of Tirah would put a stop to raids; that is just where they would begin. Not only would our line of communication with Peshawur and Kohat be constantly unsafe for years at the hands of the Afridis and Orakzais; but if we were in Tirah the tribes beyond, the Shinwaris, Chamkannis, and others, would take a fiendish delight in tormenting us, and one cannot go on indefinitely annexing in the hope of reaching a final point where raiding will stop, and the wicked cease from troubling. Besides, we should never be able to withdraw the large force which would have to be locked up there, and this might possibly be very inconvenient, say, with another big war on hand. So, altogether, though we shall have some day to go to Tirah, it is out of the question to hold it just now."

Atlas hears that the Prince of Wales has as yet not considered the question of going to Ireland next year to open the Industrial Exhibition. He has not been asked; and although a majority of the committee are understood to be in favour of inviting his Royal Highness, the "Nationalist" element is so strong, that it is feared the proposal would lead to an opposition strong enough to prevent the acceptance of an invitation which would only be carried by a small majority.

THE *World* says :—"From the Continent, and from a good source too, I hear that General Menabrea is in Rome, to propose an arrangement leading to the sacred marriage bonds between Thomas Prince of Genoa and a very exalted lady of this country." Is this the Princess Beatrice ?

THURSDAY, October 13, was fixed for the presentation to the Prime Minister of the address recently voted by the Corporation of London. The ceremony was to be held in the Guildhall, and Mr. Gladstone would afterwards proceed with the Lord Mayor to the Mansion House, and lunch there.

IT is stated that the Marquis of Lorne is about to pay a short visit to England, and General Sir P. L. McDougall, Commander of the forces in Canada, will act as administrator during his absence.

THE preliminary proceeding for the indictment of Guiteau for General Garfield's murder began before the Washington grand jury on October 3. The trial was not expected to begin till two weeks later. A telegram to a London paper states .—A prominent Chicago lawyer has declined to assist Mr. Scoville in defending the assassin Guiteau on his approaching trial.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* sends a summary of an autobiography of Guiteau, which General Garfield's murderer dictated to a shorthand writer, and which fills seven columns in the *New York Herald*. The stenographer says that Guiteau's vanity during the dictation was nauseating. He has an idea that the whole civilized world is waiting to hear the minutest details of his career. He frequently urged the stenographer to describe his dress and demeanour. He gave full particulars of the manner in which he planned and executed the crime, and reiterated his declaration that he performed the deed under Divine pressure.

ON the assembly of the New York Republican Convention, nearly 500 delegates attended. Good feeling prevailed. In the primary proceedings the Conkling party nominated Mr. Frank Hiscock for temporary chairman, and the Anti-Conkling party Senator Warner Miller. The vote was—Miller 298, and Hiscock 190. Mr. Miller took his seat amid tremendous cheering. The Convention then appointed a committee to settle the contested seats.

THE grand total of the Land League fund, subscribed in the United States between the 3rd of January and the 13th of September of the present year, appears, from the detailed statement published in the *Irish World* to have been 150,434 dollars. Pennsylvania takes the lead with 16,753 dollars, New York State coming next with 12,860 dollars. The number of League branches is 896, of which 665, distributed throughout the States and territories of the Union, have contributed to this total. The large proportion of lady contributors is a noticeable feature of the statement.

THE object of the Shah's projected visit to Russia in April next is said to be "to tender personally his congratulations to the Emperor," from which it is inferred that the coronation will take place about the time of his visit.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, who were both in London when the mail left, had definitely arranged to commence their preacning and singing services at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9, following the conclusion of the Church Congress. After spending some time in that town, they would probably proceed to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, visiting the English southern towns later on.

THE system of subterranean telegraphs begun at Berlin four years ago has just been completed at a cost of 30,200,000 marks. It unites 221 towns and cities and extends from Koenigsberg to Strasburg, from Breslau to Emden, and from Thorn to Aix-la-Chapelle. The total length of wires or cables is 5,403,950 kilometres. Seventy lines pass under the beds of rivers.

THE Board of Trade report for the past year, remarks the *Daily News*, affords no confirmation of that "depression" which is alleged in some quarters to be still existing and even increasing. Messrs. Calcraft and Giffen observe, on the contrary, that our railway companies have almost in a single year recovered from the depression which has affected them since 1873. As compared with 1879, the receipts from passenger traffic rose by no less than 1,285,000*l.*, and the receipts from goods traffic by 2,281,000*l.* Both passenger traffic and goods traffic last year yielded indeed absolutely the largest receipts in any one year since the formation of railways in the United Kingdom. With regard to the goods traffic, the increase seems to have been pretty nearly divided between minerals and general merchandise.

IT is a striking fact that of the £1,285,000, representing the entire increase in the amount derived from passenger traffic on the English railways last year, as compared with 1879, nearly one million has been from third-class traffic. It appears that in ten years the third-class traffic has nearly doubled, having risen during that period from 7,473,000*l.* to 14,830,000*l.* Meanwhile the receipts from first-class traffic have remained almost exactly stationary, while the receipts from second-class have actually become about 1,400,000*l.* less.

THE *Times*, writing about the situation in Afghanistan at the time the mail left, remarked :—By the battle near Kandahar Ayoub received a blow, but one from which he may recover. As the victor of two battles, one with the infidel British, the other with Ghilzais, he will always be the hero of Western Afghanistan. He may be ousted from Herat, but he will not so easily be driven from the place he holds in the esteem of Mussulman Afghans. The only termination of the struggle would be the capture or death of Ayoub. If he is merely expelled from Herat, he may become a pensioner of Russia upon Russian territory, whence he can at any moment effect a descent upon the scene of his old victories and defeats.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a London paper from Cairo a week before the mail left, says :—"The situation is as ticklish as ever. We were received by the officers a month since, and I fear Cherif is deceived now; or perhaps he knows by this time that no trust can be placed in the recent professed submission of the army. At the present moment the same officers and regiments are at and near Cairo, though efforts are being made to induce them to send part of one regiment from Tourah, near Cairo, to Minieh. As long as this state of things continues we are no nearer a permanent settlement than at any time since February. After the revolt Araby Bey drove about Cairo escorted by mounted soldiers, *à la* Khedive. I believe he has dropped the escort now. The new army regulations will meet their views to some extent: but their chief demand being refused—viz., the increase of the army to 18,000—will give them the semblance of a grievance. If they cannot get what they want from Cherif they will turn against him, as they did against Riaz."

ACCORDING to intelligence from Askabad,—says a telegram to the *Daily News*, dated St. Petersburg, October 3,—the Russians are busily engaged in erecting buildings there for quartering the troops. The Tekkes are reported to be slowly returning to their old quarters, and, whilst reposing confidence in the Russian officers, manifest a great dislike to the soldiers on account of their rough manner. The Persians, emboldened by the unarmed state of their Tekke neighbours, make frequent armed raids upon their territory, and recently drove off 500 camels, the owners being powerless to oppose them. The Tekkes are employed at Askabad in erecting fortifications for the Russians, and as many as 400 may be seen working together.

THE Sultan has resolved to put in his oar in Egyptian affairs. Late on October 3rd the Khedive summoned to the palace the Consuls of England and France, and announced the receipt from the Porte of a telegram intimating that it had sent two commissioners on board an ironclad to assist him to maintain order, and to prevent a repetition of the recent revolt. As there were no symptoms of any renewal of the late mutinies, this interposition on the part of Turkey is naturally interpreted as implying a resolve to reassert the authority of the Porte in Egypt, and as such it gives rise to not a little uneasiness. The English and French Consuls had no knowledge—and neither had their Governments—of the Porte's purpose, and the act is certainly curiously timed. France will strongly object to the reassertion of the authority of the Sultan over his semi-independent province, and the already tangled situation will in consequence be subjected to fresh complications. In the meantime Cherif Pasha has demanded the assembly of the Chamber of Notables at Cairo, and the movements of the national party in Egypt are assuming grave proportions.

THE mail brings news from North Africa of evil omen for the success of the French policy in Tunis, and which has excited a profound feeling of disquiet in Paris. A shocking massacre has taken place at Oued Zergha, in which the Arabs have signalised their ferocious hatred of French power by acts of terrible cruelty. The French General Sabatier having ordered the destruction of some olive plantations and farms, the Arabs determined to retaliate, and 500 men attacked the railway station at Oued Zergha, burned it down, tore up the rails, destroyed a bridge, and, having massacred ten officials, proceeded in the most savage and brutal manner to climax their vengeance by burning the stationmaster and some of his subordinates alive. The dreadful scene was witnessed by two officials in concealment, who afterwards made good their escape. Great excitement has followed this tragedy in Tunis and Algeria; and the French are determined to exact exemplary revenge. The military are severely condemned, and the strategy of the French commander is of course denounced. Matters are evidently in a very unsettled state.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·879
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	70·9
Relative humidity of Air	·682
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	77·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	198

* From midnight to midnight.

BENGAL.

TRAGEDY ON THE LOOP-LINE, E. I. RAILWAY.—At the small loop-line station of Rampore Haut, about 120 miles distance from Calcutta, a horrible tragedy occurred. It was about 11 o'clock when the loop-line train arrived, and the European driver, whose name was Tumber, having finished his run, went to the bungalow of a Malay plate-layer of the name of Pereira. He saw Mr. Pereira lying out in the verandah, and called out to him (so the report says), and as there was no reply, he must have presumed Pereira was asleep. He then walked into the room adjoining, and seeing a native woman who was known to be living with the occupier of the bungalow, he retraced his steps, and was just on the threshold of the door, when Pereira confronted him armed with a gun and shot him dead. Pereira says he was not asleep, and he committed the deed as he was exasperated through a fit of jealousy. Tumber, the deceased, and his brother, are two of the oldest engine-drivers on the East India Railway, and Pereira is reported to have an old grudge against drivers, as his wife eloped with a driver some years ago. From all accounts the Malay seems to be a desperate character. Only three years ago he took a double-barrelled gun and was about to shoot the native station-master at Magree, when a Mr. Hoskins interposed and prevented him from doing so. The body of Tumber was brought into Burdwan (50 miles distance) yesterday. Pereira is in custody.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—It is understood that, although the Army Head-quarters will not return to Madras from Bangalore till about three weeks hence, Colonel Faunce, the Assistant Adjutant-General, comes to Madras at once to make the necessary arrangements against the arrival of General Sir Frederick Roberts, the new Commander-in-Chief.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—The following medical officers have been detailed for duty in the Allahabad Division :—Surgeon-Major Davy, from Rawal Pindi; Surgeon Geoghegan, from the Presidency; Surgeon-Major Thorburn, from Lucknow.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Commander A. C. Loggin, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock with the English mails of the 7th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

D. G. Neve.
Mr. Parry.
Capt. and Mrs. Whalley.
Major and Mrs. Case and Miss Case (child).
Mr. A. Ludlam.
Lt.-Col. E. B. Burnaby.
Mrs. Dawson and infant.
Mrs. Jennings, infant, and child.
Mr. T. C. Harding.
Mrs. Sangster and infant.
Mr. D. Soonawalla.
Mr. T. Couper.
Miss Bannerman.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. E. M. Smith.
Mr. E. L. Evans.
Mr. Bleeck.
Mr. Smidt.
Mrs. Koop.
Col. T. C. Haig.
Mr. Gardner.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomson.
Mr. Newman.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman.
Mr. H. H. Macleod.
Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Fitzhugh.
Mr. and Mrs. Bird.
Mr. T. Van Somerson.
Mr. Baynes.
Revd. G. H. Rouse.
Mr. Blandford.
Mr. A. P. C. Trotter.
Sir James Gordon.
Capt. Bell.
Mr. A. H. Rennie.
Capt. and Mrs. Stafford.
Mr. H. T. Parsons.
Lt.-Col. Collett.
Mr. A. M. Shakespear.
Mr. T. Inns.
Mr. J. Inns.
Mr. Talbot.
Mr. P. H. Cresewell.
Colonel Malcomson.
Mr. J. T. Hewitt.
Major R. M. P. Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper.
Major W. B. Ainslabee.
Mr. W. C. Chamberlain.
Colonel Waterfield.
Mr. W. B. Davis.
Mrs. Conlan and infant.
Mr. Kell.

FROM SUEZ.—Capt. A. d'Irgus Bergh.

FROM ADEN.

Depy Surgn-Genl. Moore.
Condr. and Mrs. Hogan and 5 children.
Mrs. Eschei and 2 children.
Peerung, one friend, and Peerbai (deck).

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in Crathie Church on Sunday. The Rev. R. Hunt, D.D., officiated.

The Queen has conferred upon Colonel Yolland, Chief Inspector of Railways, the Civil Companionship of the Bath.

It is stated that the Government has authorized Sir E. Wood to detain in South Africa, if he deems it advisable, the troops under orders for India and England.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Leeds from Hawarden last evening, and was received at the railway station by the chairman and other leading members of the local Liberal Association. A large concourse assembled to give him an enthusiastic welcome.

On Monday Lord Derby distributed the prizes won by the students at the Infirmary School of Medicine in Liverpool, and delivered an appropriate address.

Sir S. Northcote spoke on public affairs at a large Conservative demonstration at Hull on Monday night, charging the Government with bringing humiliation on the country in relation to the Transvaal, and with exciting public anxiety lest their handling of the Egyptian question might seriously compromise British interests. He also strongly censured their tame attitude towards the Irish Land League, which had encouraged that body boldly to defy, if not to set aside, the Queen's Government. The right hon. baronet was a guest at a Conservative banquet at Beverly on Tuesday, when he advocated the removal of the undue burdens on land.

Sir T. Brassey, M. P., delivered an address on British Trade and British Workmen on Saturday night in the hall of the Philosophical and Literary Society at Newcastle.

A draft Land Bill for England has been prepared under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance with a view to being submitted to Parliament next Session.

The death of Sir John Karslake, Q. C., formerly M. P. for Andover and Huntingdon, and Attorney-General in the Governments of the late Lord Derby and Lord Beaconsfield, is announced.

The Church Congress commenced its sittings at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday. The Bishop of Durham delivered an inaugural address to an overflowing audience in the Town-hall. At an evening meeting the Archbishop of York gave a discourse against Secularism; and an animated discussion took place in the Congress on Wednesday on the limits within which variations of Ritual may be permitted. Sir R. Cross read a paper on the parochial system.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales has been holding its annual conference in Manchester, the Rev. Dr. Allon presiding.

The Annual Congress of the Social Science Association was opened in Dublin on Monday, under the presidency of Lord O'Hagan, who delivered the usual inaugural address, which was mainly devoted to a review of the legal and social reforms effected in Ireland since the Association last met, 20 years ago, in the Irish capital. The introductory address in the Jurisprudence section was given by Dr. Ball, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The delegates of the Associated Chambers of Commerce have held their autumn meeting at Plymouth, at which discussions have been raised, among other subjects, on Free Trade and the proposed Commercial Treaty with France.

Lawlessness and agrarian outrages continue in Ireland, many fresh cases of "Boycotting," shooting at the person, and other forms of intimidation being reported from various districts.

A popular demonstration in honour of Mr. Parnell, M.P., was held in the city of Cork on Sunday, at which resolutions were passed demanding national independence for Ireland, denouncing Mr. Shaw, M.P., and advocating the claims of the labourers. Mr. Parnell again urged the farmers not to apply to the Land Court for the fixing of their rents, but to wait patiently until the test cases to be selected by the Land League have been decided. Inflammatory speeches were also made by the Rev. Eugene Sheehy and Mr. Redpath.

Discount rates have been hardening all the week in response to a continuous decline in the New York Exchange on London; and the directors of the Bank of England, in order to protect the stock of bullion, raised the discount rate yesterday to 5 per cent., the outer market rate being 4½ per cent. Consols closed at 98½ for delivery, and nearly all the other leading markets, after having been irregular in the fear of dearer money, closed with a weak tendency and at about the worst points.

OBITUARY.—Gen. D. Pott, C.B., Ben. S.C.; Major Gen. G. Cautley, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Gen. G. R. Playfair, Ben. Ret.; Sir J. B. Karslake, Q.C.; Sir John Musgrove, Bart; Admiral W. A. Baillie-Hamilton; the Hon. F. B. Harman; Mr. W. Biggs, J.P., late M.P.; J. Sawrey, J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire; T. T. Jackson, D.L. and J.P. for Pembroke; Lady Wilkinson; the Hon. Mrs. Pare; the Hon. Mrs. W. Warren-Vernon.

THE French Legislature has been convoked for the 28th inst., by which date it is hoped that news will be received of the fall of Kairwan.

The Arabs who lately defeated Ali Bey have destroyed the railway station and part of the line at Oued Zergha, 60 miles from Tunis, burning the station-master alive and massacring about a dozen of the officials, most of whom were Maltese and Italians.

Orders have been given by General Saussier for the occupation of the Forts of Tunis, and the French troops are stated to be at Medjez-el-Bab, supporting those of Ali Bey, whose position had become very critical owing to the outbreak of mutiny in his camp.

The negotiations at Paris for a new Treaty of Commerce between England and France have been suspended till the 24th inst., to enable the English Commissioners to consult with their Government and obtain fresh instructions.

The Port has despatched two Special Commissioners to Egypt, the object of whose mission is stated to be to give the Khedive moral support in his difficult position.

The Ottoman Commissioners have arrived in Alexandria, where their mission appears to be unpopular.

The Khedive has issued a decree convoking an Assembly of the Notables for December 23, but questions relating to foreign obligations will be expressly excluded from the province of the Assembly.

The Negro Regiment left Cairo for Damietta quietly on Saturday according to previous arrangement. Another corps of 1,400 men, under the command of Arabi Bey, who took a prominent part in the recent revolt, left Cairo for El Ouady yesterday.

A revolutionary Congress has been opened at Graubunden in Switzerland.

A great part of the town of Nyon, in Switzerland, has been burnt down, the fire being supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Shocks of earthquake were felt on Tuesday at Gallipoli and also at Adrianople.

An earthquake has occurred at Changeri, in Anatolia, causing the death of 11 persons and great injury to public and private buildings.

Three-fourths of the town of Jeremie, in Hayti, have been destroyed by fire.

The debate in the Transvaal Volksraad on the Convention with England has resulted in instructions being given to the Triumvirate to communicate to the Imperial Government a strong protest against the Convention as being contrary to the Sand River Treaty and also to the terms on which the Boers laid down their arms to Sir E. Wood.

Two Boers who were tried for the murder of Mr. Barber have been acquitted.

The New York State Republican Convention has assembled, and has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the new President. The anti-Conkling section have the ascendancy in the Convention.

The Grand Jury at Washington have found a true bill against Guiteau for the murder of General Garfield; and it is understood that his counsel will set up the plea of insanity in his defence.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. C. W. Whish, B.C.S.
Maj.-Gn. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E.
Lieut.-Col. C. Martin, C.B., B. Cav.
Lieut. A. Masters, B.S.C.
Surgn.-Major A. G. Grant, B.
Dr. J. Kirk, Bo. U. S.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, B.C.S., 5 mo.
Mr. R. Smeaton, B.C.S., 2 mo.
Mr. J. Taylor, B.U.C.S., 3 mo.
Mr. W. P. Arnot, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. O. Lawder, B.U.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, B.U.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. P. Sneyd, B.U.C.S., 1 mo.
Lieut.-Col. C. R. Pennington, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, B. Inf., 1 mo.
Brigade-Surg. J. Picthall, M.D., B., 4 mo.
Col. J. T. Hill, Bo. S. C., 239 days.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Reynolds, Bo. S.C., 4 mo.
Maj. A. J. Bannerman, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. D. G. Proby, B.U.C.S.
Mr. T. W. Miles, B.U.C.S.
Mr. E. J. Jackson, B.U.C.S.
Mr. M. C. Thomas, B.U.C.S.
Mr. C. F. Anderson, B.U.C.S.
Mr. L. Gordon, B.U.C.S.
The Rev. B. J. Atley, B.
Maj. G. R. Grylla, B.S.C.
Maj. F. Lambert, R.E., Eng.
Maj. F. J. Home, R.E., Eng.
Capt. G. F. Churchill, B.S.C.
Lieut. R. W. Macleod, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. F. Beeching, M. Inf.
Surg.-Maj. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.
Mr. G. B. Reid, Bo. C.S.
Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Bo. U.C.S.
Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Fulton, Bo. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Strong, Bo. S.C.
Major E. Mockler, Bo. Inf.
Major W. H. Wilson, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, Bo. S.C.
Surg.-Maj. G. Bainbridge, Bo.
Surg. D. C. Davidson, Bo.
The Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, Bo.
The Rev. C. Walford, Bo.

PRESENTATION TO LADY ROBERTS.

ON Oct. 6, at the studio of Mr. Henry Harvey, the sculptor, in Glebe-place, Chelsea, Dr. Zerffi, on behalf of the fellows of the Royal Historical Society, presented to Lady Roberts a terra-cotta bust of her gallant husband. The work, which has been executed by Mr. Harvey, presents a striking resemblance to the hero of Kandahar. He is represented as wearing a staff undress coat, the only decoration being the Victoria Cross. The artist has been engaged for five weeks in the execution of his work, and has had about an equal number of sittings with the gallant general. A company of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the presentation. Dr. Zerffi in a few remarks briefly referred to the career of the general, and then removing the drapery from the bust, presented the work to Lady Roberts. Sir Frederick, speaking for Lady Roberts, said that it was with much pleasure that her ladyship accepted the bust, for which she tendered her best thanks to Dr. Zerffi and the other members of the Royal Historical Society. They both felt greatly honoured at it being done for them, and they were delighted at its being entrusted to such a distinguished and rising young sculptor. Lady Roberts was as much pleased with the bust itself as she was gratified at having it presented to her. The gallant General expressed himself much flattered at the complimentary illusion that had been made to him. He was very proud of having been made an honorary member of the Royal Historical Society, and was as little likely to forget the evening when that took place, as either he or Lady Roberts were to forget the present occasion.—*Daily News.*

GENERAL GARFIELD.

A SONNET BY LONGFELLOW.

"E venni dal martirio a questa pace."

These words the poet heard in paradise,
Uttered by one who bravely dying here,
In the true faith, was living in that sphere
Where the celestial cross of sacrifice
Spread its protecting arms athwart the skies;
And, set thereon in jewels crystal-clear,
The souls magnanimous that knew not fear
Flashed their effulgence on his dazzled eyes.

Ah me! How dark the discipline of pain,
Were not the suffering followed by the sense
Of infinite rest and infinite release!
This is our consolation; and again
A great soul cries to us in our suspense,
"I came from martyrdom unto this peace."

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

SELBY, Oct. 6th.

AN extraordinary accident, if nothing worse, occurred on the North Eastern Railway this morning, near Selby. As the Scotch express, due from York to London at 8-45, passed the signal cabin at the north end of the Selby station at 4-20, a carriage door in the second portion of the train was observed to be open. The train was stopped before reaching the next cabin and examined. There was one male passenger in the compartment apparently asleep, and the door was closed and the train again started without disturbing him. An hour later the driver of a passing coal train observed a man lying in the six-foot way on the East Riding side of the budge over the River Ouse, approaching the Selby station, and at once reported the matter. This man, who was frightfully cut about the head and was in an unconscious state, was removed to an inn close by, and his injuries were examined. It was found by Dr. Kenny that he had received a severe scalp wound, and was suffering from slight concussion of the brain. A purse containing a little money was found upon him. He remained in an unconscious state until the afternoon, when he slightly rallied, and, though he spoke somewhat incoherently said his name was George Wills, of Fergus-street, Arbroath, from which place he booked third-class to London. He also added that he had a companion in the same compartment who got quarrelling with two other men, and upon his taking the part of his friend he was struck a severe blow and was afterwards kicked or thrown out of the train. The affair is up to the present wrapped in mystery, as when the train stopped only one man was in the compartment, and he apparently asleep. The railway authorities are investigating the matter; meanwhile the statement of Wills must be received with caution.

LATER.—The man Wills, who is now in an apparently sinking condition, has this evening made another statement which very much modifies the one previously made. He still speaks very incoherently, and says that he only travelled with the two strangers as far as Berwick, where they got out. He remained with his companion, and believes he was struck by some one on the other side of York. How he came on the line he has no recollection. His companion, whose name is Wallace, has been detained at King's-cross, and, being expected in Selby by midnight, may be able to throw some light on the mystery.

THE "MYSTERY" EXPLAINED.

A MAN named George Wills, travelling to London yesterday morning (Oct. 6th) by the Great Northern Company's express from Scotland, was seriously, if not fatally injured, under circumstances which, as they were at first reported, seemed to indicate that he had been the victim of foul play. The particulars, however, which have subsequently been gleaned put a different complexion upon the case. The injured man and a companion named Wallace, both working engineers, were on their way to London to enter the service of Messrs. Shanks and Co., in Leadenhall-street. The two companions are said to have spent a merry evening in Arbroath before leaving for the south. They joined the express at Guthrie Junction, and soon afterwards Wills remonstrated with two other occupants of the carriage for using bad language. A disturbance ensued, words were followed by blows, and in the scuffle Wills received a severe cut on the forehead.

At Berwick station, where the train stopped, complaint was made to the guard, who removed the quarrelsome strangers, leaving Wills and Wallace in sole possession of the third-class compartment. At York Wallace left the carriage to purchase at the refreshment bar half a gill of whisky, which he handed to his mate, who drank the spirit freely. They had still undisturbed possession of the compartment when the train, left York. Near the bridge at Selby, where the train, as is usual, slackened speed, the signalman, observing a carriage door open, stopped the train, and himself crossed the line to close the door. At that time there was only one occupant of the compartment—presumably Wallace—and he was asleep. An hour afterwards Wills was found near the same spot, lying unconscious in the six-foot way. Suspicion being aroused, information was telegraphed to King's cross, where on the arrival of the train Wallace was met by Mr. Hollies, superintendent of the Great Northern Railway Company's police. He appeared to be mystified by the absence of his companion. He said that after leaving York he and Wills went to sleep, and that he remembered nothing more until he was awakened at Finsbury Park station by the ticket-collector demanding his ticket. He then for the first time missed Wills. Mr. Hollies, after exchanging telegraphic inquiries with the authorities at Selby and other stations on the route, found no reason for detaining Wallace, and the latter remains in London. It is believed that the accident probably resulted from Wills waking up in a more than half-drunken condition while the train was slackening speed, and, under the impression that it had stopped, or was about to stop, opening the carriage door for some purpose, and so tumbling out.—*Evening Standard.*

GUITEAU'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

THE *Daily News* of October 7th published the following autobiographical sketch of Guiteau which appeared in the *New York Herald* of the previous day. This sketch Guiteau has dictated to a stenographer during his imprisonment. Only about a third of the whole is printed. The stenographer says that Guiteau's vanity during the dictation was nauseating. He has an idea that the whole civilised world is waiting to hear the minutest details of his career. He frequently urged the stenographer to describe his dress and demeanour. Guiteau gives his early history just as it has been given heretofore, and traces all his misfortunes in early life to his father, upon whom he is very severe. He says when General Garfield became President he first applied for the Austrian mission. When that was given to some one else he asked for the Paris Consulship, and continued to make application for that during March and April. All through the autobiography he says he has not used the words assassination or assassin, because these words grate on his mind and produce a bad feeling. He never received a positive answer about the Paris Consulship. He first conceived the idea of "removing" the President on May 18. Mr. Conkling resigned on Monday, May 16. On the Wednesday he went to bed at nine depressed and perplexed on account of the political situation. Suddenly the idea flashed through his brain that if the President were out of the way everything would go better. At first this was a mere impression. "It startled me (he says), but next morning it came with renewed force, and I began to read the papers with an eye on the possibility that the President would have to go. The more I saw of complications in public affairs, the more I was impressed with the necessity of removing him. This continued about two weeks. I kept reading the papers, kept being impressed, and the idea kept bearing and bearing, and bearing down upon me. Two weeks after I conceived the idea, my mind was thoroughly settled on the intention to remove the President. I then prepared myself. I sent to Boston for a copy of my book. 'The Truth,' and spent a week preparing that, and greatly improved it. I knew it would have a large sale on account of the notoriety the act of removing the President would give me, and wished the book to go out to the public in proper shape." Guitea repeats his former accounts of several attempts to shoot the President. He first thought he would shoot him while sitting near the window in church, sending a bullet through the back of his head, and out through the ceilling, so as to injure no one else. He went to church one Sunday, but postponed the deed until the next Sunday. On the Thursday of that week the President started for Long Branch. He went to the station with a revolver, and stood in the ladies' room watching him. "I had all my papers with me (continues Guiteau), and a carriage waiting in which I was to jump and drive to the gaol. I did not shoot because Mrs. Garfield was with him, looking so thin and clinging so tenderly to his arm. When he returned from Long Branch I went to the station again with a revolver, but did not feel like shooting that day. I watched the President all through the week. I went out morning and evening to get a chance to shoot, but the President was always with some one else. I watched and followed him every time he appeared. I heard on Friday that the President was going to Long Branch. On Saturday I resolved to remove him. I then took breakfast at eight o'clock, ate well, and felt well in body and mind. I started for the station, hired a carriage on the way, stopped also, and had my boots blacked. When I reached the ladies' room I examined the revolver to see if it was all right. I sat down for five or six minutes. When the President drove up and entered the room with Mr. Blaine, I stood watching the President as they passed me. Before they entered I had been promenading up and down the room two or three times, working myself up, as I knew the hour was at hand. The President was about to pass through the door to reach the cars. I stood five or six feet behind him, right in the middle of the room, and as he was in the act of walking away from me I pulled out my revolver and fired. He straightened up, and threw his head back and seemed perfectly bewildered. He did not seem to know what struck him. I looked at him. He did not drop. I thereupon pulled again. He dropped his head, and seemed to reel and fall over. I did not know where the first shot hit. I aimed at the hollow of his back, but did not aim for any particular place. I knew if I got those two bullets in his back he would certainly go." Guiteau reiterates his declaration that he performed the deed under Divine pressure. He closes the autobiography thus :—"I now speak of two matters strictly personal. First, I am looking for a wife. I want an elegant Christian lady of wealth, under 30, belonging to a first-class family. Any such can address me here in the utmost confidence. Second, for 20 years I have had an idea I should be President. My idea is that I shall be nominated and elected, as Lincoln and Garfield were, by the Act of God."

THE NEW DEPARTURE OF P. AND O. STEAMERS.

THE new arrangements for the embarkation of passengers by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's ships in the Thames instead of at Southampton came into operation on October 5th, when the Rome, a fine vessel recently added to the company's fleet, sailed from Gravesend. The actual point of embarkation, to be more exact, is the terminus of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, opposite to Gravesend, and a little higher up the river than the old fort at Tilbury, which is always associated in the mind of the English schoolboy with the name of Queen Elizabeth, and close to the place chosen for the new docks of the East and West India Dock Company. The new arrangements worked not only without a hitch, but, considering that it was the trial trip, with remarkable smoothness. A long train, especially engaged for the P. and O. passengers and their friends, was ready at the main line departure platform of the Great Eastern Company's Liverpool-street Station soon after half-past 10 in the morning, so that those who were early were able to get comfortably seated at once. Some of our foreign friends would probably have been struck by the absence of any appearance of emotion or excitement, and, indeed, of even the ordinary signs of the setting out of people beginning a long voyage. The first of these matters for comment might be attributed to the national habit of self-control, the second to a sensible regulation of the P. and O. Company, by which hand luggage only was allowed to be taken by this train. A system which promises to save travellers inconvenience and expense has been organized for collecting all heavy baggage and conveying it to the company's ships at the docks for a moderate charge. The shortness of the journey to the steamer and, perhaps, the novelty of the occasion tempted so many friends of passengers to take the run down to the ship that there were even more visitors than passengers, between 300 and 400 first-class and about 80 second-class passengers travelling in the special train to Tilbury. By contract with the railway company, the fares are fixed for P. and O. passengers at 3s. 6d. first-class and 2s. 6d. second-class, while return tickets for passengers' friends are issued at 4s. 6d. first-class. The train left Liverpool-street at 11 o'clock punctually, and, with only a few minutes' stoppage at Barking, made an uninterrupted run to Tilbury in 45 minutes. Walking at once down a covered way to the floating pier, the passengers went on board a steamer which was in waiting, and in eight or ten minutes—the little steamer by that time having received her complement—they were steaming out to the Rome, which lay in the river off Gravesend. In six or eight minutes the tender was alongside, and within half an hour of the arrival of the train at Tilbury, the first party were all on board the Rome. A few minutes later, those who had been left behind by the first tender arrived in a second, and by half-past 12 o'clock the whole party of passengers and their friends were on the great ship. The Rome, under the command of Captain Cates, and with Mr. T. Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, on board, had left the Albert Dock on the flood-tide, about 10 o'clock, and had steamed slowly down the river to Gravesened, where she arrived about 20 minutes to 12. She lay there, moored to a buoy, until the passengers were all on board. In half an hour—that is, about 1 o'clock—all going ashore were again on one of the tenders returning to Tilbury. With waving of hands and handkerchiefs the last adieu were made to those about to begin their long journey to the other side of the world, and before the tender reached the Tilbury Pier, the great ship—she is 430 feet long and of 5,100 tons burden—had, with the aid of two tugs, swung round and was steaming away to the Nore, where she would have to wait possibly an hour or two for the tide. Among her passengers—over 160 in number—are Mr. Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, and Mrs. Grant-Duff, Captain Ambrose Awdry, secretary to the Governor, Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and their family, Colonel Sir C. P. Keyes and Lady Keyes, and Colonel Crichton, on the staff of the Governor of Malta, and Lady Margaret Crichton. The deputy chairman of the London, Tilbury, and South-end Railway, Mr. Doughty Browne, and Mr. Stride, manager of the line, went with the special, and Mr. F. D. Barnes, manager of the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Pakeman superintended the embarkation of the passengers. The next outward bound steamer of the company to sail will be the new ship, the Clyde. She will leave Gravesend on the 12th instant, and succeeding vessels each Wednesday, instead of Tuesday, as had been announced in the company's hand-bills.—*Times.*

THE AMIR'S VICTORY AT KANDAHAR.

THE following telegram to the London *Times* from Killa Abdulla, October 2nd., gives fuller details of the fighting at Kandahar and the occupation of the city by the Amir than have appeared in the Indian papers :—The details of the Amir's victory telegraphed last Sunday are generally correct, but it was not quite so easily won as at first reported. The Kandahari regiments who formed Ayoub's front line at first repulsed the Amir's attack and even captured three of his guns, when one Kabuli and three Herati regiments in the reserve opened fire on them and the irregulars. The Kandaharis even then withdrew in good order and were intrenching themselves in the old city of Kandahar to make a final stand when the two Kabuli regiments, which had been with Ayoub's baggage, attacked them in the rear. The cavalry on both sides took little or no part in the fight. Twenty-two guns fell into the victor's hands, exactly the number we gave him last April. Of the Sirdars with Ayoub, only Gholam Muhaid-deen-Khan has remained in the city, but several others, among them Sirtip-nur-Mahomed-Khan, are in the vicinity hoping to make terms with the Amir. Certain of the bazaars and some houses of the rich Afghan merchants and of our Farsiwan friends were plundered by the mob and stray soldiers, but the damage done was not great. On the other hand, the villages for a considerable distance round the city were given over to the troops to plunder until noon on the 24th ult., when the plundering ceased by the Amir's orders.

On Friday, the 23d., the Amir went to say prayers in the great Mosque, and there, fastened to the door, he discovered a proclamation to which 11 of the principal Mollahs had affixed their seals, calling on all Mussulmans to make a religious war against him as an ally of the infidels, and, therefore, an infidel himself. At this he was much enraged, and finding that several of the Mollahs who had sealed the proclamation were in a sanctuary in the neighbouring shrine of the Khirka-i-Sharif, so called from containing the cloak of Mahomet, he went there and had them brought before him. Two in reply to his question, gave him insolent answers, on which he drew his sword, cut one down, and ordered both to be bayoneted to death. This was at once done, and the bodies were dragged through the bazaar by horses and exposed in a public place. The other Mollahs were let off with a fine.

No other act of severity has been committed, but the people of the city are still in fear of its being given up to plunder. This is now very unlikely, but the Amir will probably impose a considerable fine on the town.

Conciliatory letters have been addressed to the chiefs of the Durani tribes, and governors have been appointed to the out-districts. Caravans are going in numbers from Pishin to the city, but none are yet coming thence.

Sirdar Muhamed Yussuf Khan and Muhamed Aziz Khan, with General Ghulam Haidar Khan—not he who was defeated at Karez-i-Atta, but another—have started for the Trans-Helmand districts with four regiments of infantry and other troops.

The Amir proclaims his intention of following in a few days; but he is said to have exhausted the money that he brought with him, and will hardly leave till he has replenished his exchequer, either from the already depleted pockets of the Kandaharis or by an additional subsidy from us. This, I think, he should have if he asks it. He has to a certain extent earned it, and on the principle of any policy being good if you only stick to it, we should now support him thoroughly. All hope of a peaceable settlement between him and Ayoub Khan is ended. Until he has driven Ayoub out of Herat Afghanistan is still divided. Now is his best chance. Ayoub's *Prestige* is gone for the time, and the Amir has a powerful army of Ghilzais, which he cannot keep together for long under any circumstances, and not at all if he is unable to pay them. It will be no more a breach of neutrality to give him money now than it was in April, and the best thing we can do for the Afghans is to give one of the rivals means to end the struggle at once.

MUTINY ON BOARD A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

CONGO RIVER, August 2.

(Per S. S. Congo, via Liverpool.)

A REPORT has been received from Ambriz of some disaffection amongst the crew of her Majesty's ship Rambler. It is stated, in fact, that the discontent ended in a mutiny, which was joined in by a large number of the crew. The information of the alleged outbreak was of the most limited description, though it was stated that at one time at least the disturbance threatened to assume a very alarming aspect. It appears also that the Commodore of the fleet on the African coast [illegible] his way to make an investigation into the [illegible] At the earlier stage of the journey he was accompanied by Consul Hewitt, but this latter gentleman becoming ill had to give up the task of sitting at the inquiry, and went to Madeira to recruit his health.

Intelligence from Marculla states that several depredations have been committed by the natives on the traders, who complained to the captain of the Rambler. He went on shore to investigate the matter, and it was thought that he would take steps to chastise the natives, but the Rambler left the port and did not return. It was presumed that the captain thought the circumstances of the case did not warrant his interference. The assistance of a Portuguese man-of-war was subsequently sought by the traders. The captain went on shore, and it is said was receved in anything but a courteous manner, and in consequence threatened to punish the inhabitants if the depredation were repeated, at the same time saying he would hoist the Portuguese flag there. Marculla, it appears, is at present an independent settlement, though English interests there are very great.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS BY ARABS.

TUNIS, Sept. 30.

IN the third fight with the insurgents, which took place yesterday, Ali Bey lost 12 men and 39 wounded. The Arabs finally retired across the river Meliana.

The difficulties of Ali Bey excite strong hopes among the partisans of Taib Bey, whose intrigues regarding the succession continue.

General Logerot seems to have refused to associate the French troops with Ali Bey's forces, and to have protested against the enormous supplies of ammunition furnished him. Notwithstanding the official denials, there is an entire absence of cordiality here between the civil and military French authorities.

Fifteen hundred troops arrived yesterday in the transport Tarn, and 3,000 in the Barcelonne are expected from Toulon. Five thousand men are encamped at Mohamdia, on the Zaghouan road. General Sabatier is at present executing an important reconnoissance from Zaghouan, in the direction of Bent Saidan. Another reconnoissance towards Bouadjeda found all the Arab huts deserted, but burnt them, as many contained portions of French uniforms.

The International commission at Sfax is assiduously pursuing its labours, but I have reason to believe that the repeated cases of groundless claims or palpable exaggeration will lead to the rejection of all demands for compensation based on the loss of gold, jewels, or securities. This, coupled with the fact that no lands are being cultivated in the interior and the inability of the Bey to collect any taxes, makes the financial outlook a very gloomy one.

General Tabatier's body of reconnoissance has had an engagement near Bent Saidan.

OCT. 1.

Yesterday the Arabs who attacked Ali Bey surrounded Oued Zergha, the sixth station on the French railway, 60 miles from Tunis. Having turn up the railway line on either side of the station, and thrown the rails into the river, they attacked the station buildings, setting them on fire. The station-master, M. Raumbert, was burnt alive, and ten other *employes*, nearly all Maltese and Italians, were massacred. Having accomplished this terrible act of vengeance the Arabs retired. All traffic between Tunis and Ghardinao is stopped. The Minister-Resident has invited the English and Italian Consuls to assist at the official inquiry. Accordingly the English and Italian consular clerks, medical officers, and dragomen, proceeded to Oued Zergha this morning by a special train, which conveyed the French authorities and a supply of coffins to the scene of the calamity. Six hundred French troops proceeded to the spot last night, but long before their arrival the Arabs had disappeared. The native excitement is undoubtedly caused by the wholesale destruction of the olive forests, villages, and vineyards which General Sabatier considers necessary around Zaghouan, but this latest outrage was unexpected, and has caused intense excitement in Tunis itself. The Tunisian authorities are evidently endeavouring to screen the Arabs accused of murdering the Maltese and Italians, and none of them have been arrested yet.

It is reported this morning that the Tebessa column has already entered the Regency by way of Negrine, and captured Gufsa after a severe battle with the Yerid Arabs.

TUNIS, Oct 2.

Ali Bey has sent Nan Tapresi to say that he is unable to hold out any longer, and demands a French escort to effect his retreat. Current rumours represent his position as most critical, a mutiny having broken out in his camp.

Yesterday morning the Bey received M. Roustan at Goletta, and conferred the Grand Cordon of the Nicham on General de St. Jean, who has been two days in the country. Later M. Roustan proceeded to Manouba and had a prolonged interview with General Logerot, returning by a special train.

Most of the troops who arrived on Friday and Saturday have marched to Manouba.

During some days I have taken measures to ascertain the exact state state of Arab feeling, and I am convinced that unless Tunis is immediately occupied by the French troops an anti-Christian outbreak may at any moment occur. This opinion is shared by the principal inhabitants—French, Italian, and English. The general sentiment of hostility which the Protectorate has given rise to among the Tunisians is being raised by General Sabatier's vigorous reconnoissances around Zaghouan, and will in all probability reach a culminating point at the fall of Kirwan. The discomfiture of Ali Bey and the massacre at Oued Zergha are at this very moment notoriously subjects of public rejoicing among the Arabs, and the feeling is especially intense in the Moslem holy city of Sidi Bou Said, near Goletta. The old residents have received friendly and mysterious warnings of coming troubles. Great numbers of strange Arabs are now observable in the city, and gloomy looks and averted faces tell their own tale of hatred and dislike. M. Roustan alone opposes the occupation, because it affords him a means of influencing the Bey; but the military authorities here have pronounced it indispensable. If France persists in exposing a colony of 20,000 Europeans to the indiscriminate vengeance of 100,000 Arabs, merely to gratify a sentimental feeling of the Bey of Tunis and enable M. Roustan to achieve fresh diplomatic successes, then she incurs a very grave responsibility.

OCT. 6.

A telegram from Medjez el Bab, dated Sunday evening, states that the telegraph is cut beyond Medjez. All communication with Beja and Ghardimaou is now impossible. The insurgents are practically in possession of the defiles between Beja and Oued Zergha, where a wrecked train, containing the bodies of the 10 murdered workmen, has been of necessity abandoned. I learned from an eye-witness, a foreman of platelayers, Luigi Risi, the exact details of the massacre. He was at work on Friday morning at kilometre 98 and suddenly saw the cliffs near the line covered with Arab horsemen, one of whom was carrying a green standard. He first thought they were Ali Bey's troops, but they descended to the railway, crossed the Mejerdah River, and attacked the workmen at kilometre 97. Hearing several shots he and his companions fled to Beja, being hotly pursued for four miles. Later on, he proceeded, with a train guarded by 27 soldiers, towards Oued Zergha. At kilometre 99 he found the watchman's house pillaged and destroyed; also the bodies of two Maltese brothers, named Farrugia, and of an Italian, burned and horribly mutilated; in a cellar they found a wounded Italian, who has since died in the Tunis Hospital. At bridge No. 10 they discovered the foreman, Fiorali, an Italian, burned to death. Sixty metres beyond, three Maltese were found burned and indescribably mutilated, at kilometre 95. The bridge No. 14 was on fire, and two other corpses were on the line. The rails here were destroyed. Having repaired the line the train approached Oued Zergha. He saw the station and several carriages burning. Suddenly the train left the rails. They went forward on foot, preceded by soldiers. Close to the station Risi saw two bodies burning on a pile of tarred sleepers, over which several cans of oil and grease had been, apparently, emptied. Leaving Oued Zergha, they walked to Medjez, arriving early on Saturday morning. Of 11 victims, whose bodies were recovered by Risi, six are Maltese, three are Italian, and two are French.

CAGILARI, Oct. 6.

The Biserta cable appears insufficient for any but official despatches, and all French mail steamers having been requisitioned for the transport of troops to the coast many telegrams deposited at the telegraph during the last two days will be much delayed. I learn from a reliable source that propositions are being made secretly to the Bey, apparently on behalf of the French Government to withdraw the French troops from the rest of the Regency and rescind the treaty of the 12th of May, if the Tunisian Government cedes to France absolutely the portion of the Regency west of the River Mejerdah, including Biserta, Mater Beja, and Tabarca. These *pour parlers* are vigourously opposed by the Prime Minister, Mohamed Khasnadar. The march on Kairwan has been undoubtedly postponed.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The Minister of War has received the following telegram, dated to-day, from General Saussier :—"Algiers.—I have given orders for the occupation of the forts of Tunis. Our troops are at Medjez-el-Bab supporting those of Ali Bey. General Cailliot says there is nothing new from Kroumiria."

The Havas Agency publishes the following, dated Tripoli, Sept. 26 :—

"The despatch of troops by the Porte to Tripoli has assumed fresh activity during the past few days. The Ottoman vessel Asil has just landed 160 artillerymen, 39 field guns, 11 of Krupp's fortress guns, six mortars, 1,000 rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Six ironclads are expected here shortly. The emigrants from Sfax, who have taken refuge in Tripoli, keep their fellow-countrymen minutely informed of the strength of the Turkish occupation corps. Regular communications are now established with Tunis in reference to the defence of Kairwan, and are carried on by emissaries, who are favoured by the Italian couriers. The Porte should see the formidable dangers of such intrigues. We are assured that it lends no countenance to them, but should an outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism occur Turkey will be accused of being in some measure responsible for the catastrophe. She would, therefore, be acting prudently in preventing accusations which would appear to be in some degree well founded."—*Times Correspondents.*

KAIROAN.

THE holy city of Kairoan, second only in importance to Tunis, and in some respects superior to it, is situated about 56 leagues south of the capital. It was founded about 675 A.D., by Okba-ben-Nafa, lieutenant of the Caliph Moawiyah, and was by him destined to be the residence of the Emirs or Governors of Africa. The Saracens soon established in it a garrison strong enough to keep the African chiefs in submission; and before very long it became the centre not only of military power, but of science, literature, and commerce. Such glories have long departed from the place, but it retains to some extent its repute for sanctity, and there are those amongst the Mussulmans who still believe that it is destined to become a second Mecca. This idea has led to the establishment in the city of great quantities of religious institutions, and these are computed by the French Consul, who gives an elaborate account of the place, as numbering no less than 149, although the total population is not reckoned at more than 20,000. The city is full of monuments of various kinds, which are constantly heaped with votive offerings by the devout pilgrims, and include the tombs of the Kings of Tunis, who took good care to have their bones transported to the sacred city. When visiting the relics and sanctuaries the pilgrims are expected to take off their sandals, and walk barefooted over the floors of the soil. One of the principal peculiarities of the place is the rigid enforcement there of the rule forbidding access to Israelites. As soon as a Jew appears within the walls, he is relegated to a place more than a mile outside the gates, called Dar Camane, or the "place of security;" and the only exception that is known to have been made to this regulation is in the case of our countryman Mr. Levy, the hero of the Enfida lawsuit, who is, as it appears, allowed freely to go in and out of Kairoan should he ever be disposed to do so.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of French-polished Madras Pattern and English-made household furniture, plated glass and porcelain-ware, a full-toned Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, made expressly for India, Carpet, &c., at No. 15, Forbes-street, 2nd Storey.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by public auction at the above place, being the property of H. M. CORKE, Esqr., changing his resedence. Further particulars will appear hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One diamond earring with large diamond top and large diamond pendant surrounded with small diamonds.

- 1 Emerald ring.
- 1 Ruby ring.
- 1 Diamond ring.
- 1 Diamond pendant weighing 3 ruttis.
- 1 Vullundee diamond earring.
- 1 Ruby bead or lall.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the underwriters :—

Ex s.s. Adirondack.

8 M—P M—G—§1-50—12 Bales each, 60 pieces grey shirtings, 42 in. and 7 lbs.

F F—M C—L B—§1-50—44 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 36 in. and 8¼ lbs.

F F—M G—B—§1-47—38 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 38 in. and 9½ lbs.

Ditto §51-65—9 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 36 in. and 8¼ lbs.

B I—A N—T—M G—§620-625—5 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 38 in. and 8¼ lbs.

Ditto §626-640—14 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 38 in. and 10 lbs.

Ditto §649-859—8 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 40 in. and 9 lbs.

I P—F M—G—§361-390—28 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 44 in. and 11½ lbs.

F—M G—E C C—§191-239—12 Bales each, 50 pieces grey shirtings, 45 in. and 8 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION sale of sweepings at the G.I.P. Railway Goods depôt Waree-bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place.

A large quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at No. 166 (Chamar baugh) Parell, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, a handsome four-seated brougham (in good order, a bay Arab horse, sets of plated mounted single harness, side saddle, &c., &c., the property of Owen Tomlinson, Esq., Head Foreman, G. I. P. R. Co., proceeded to Europe. The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 7th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, 6-light gas chandelier, a handsome four-seated sociable landau by Collett and Co. in good order, a handsome single-seated office brougham, side saddles and bridles, &c., &c., the property of W. GILL, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder.

75 superior 1st class teak squares.
75 „ 2nd „ „
In small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores comprising tools, brass filing, square wrought iron, scrap iron, hard coke, wheels, &c.

SALE OF DAMAGED GREY SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

Ex. s. s. Adirondack.

100 bales grey shirtings of various weights and widths, sea-water damaged.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a self-acting harmonium, a Milner's fireproof safe, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, a double barrelled pin fire rifle by Westley Richard, rich table ornaments and flower-vases, handsome pictures, wines, &c., the property of the late Senhor Marques Pereira, Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay and others, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, breakfast and egg frames, tea and coffee service, hot-water vegetable dishes, dish covers, table spoons and forks, salvers, table and piano candlesticks, reading lamp, ice pitcher, butter pot, biscuit box, Mappin's table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining-room, drawing, pier, writing, folding, wine, round, square, washhand and dressing tables, dining-room, drawing, easy, low, folding, reclining, nursing, office, and Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, Brussels and Cambay carpet, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a self-acting harmonium, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, chiffoniers, toilet and hat-stands, piano stool, music-stand, double screen, China hanging lanterns, brass, blackwood and teakwook bedsteads, glass door book cases, clothes and gown presses, an almyra with mirror glass attached, wardrobe, pier, dressing and cheval glasses, a milliner's fire-proof safe, rich table ornaments and flower-vases, pictures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, a gentleman's saddle and bridle, wines, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

The property of other gentlemen :—

1 Iron grey strong Arab horse broken to saddle and harness about 3½ years old.

1 strong chesnut Arab horse 6 years old.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 8th November, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Co., Provision Merchants.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 98 OF 1881.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.........Plaintiff.
vs.
BEZONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Defendants.

SUIT No. 155 OF 1881.

RUTTONJEE BEZONJEE SOONAWALLA and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.....Defendant.

By order of L. A. Watkins, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suits, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Shaik Mahomed Bin Shaik Bapoo, Shaik Oosman Bin Shaik Bapoo, and Shaik Rahimon Bin Shaik Bapoo, under the powers of sale in the Indenture of Mortgage of the 31st day of July, 1867, made between the said mortgagors and the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, deceased, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises at Bhendy Bazaar, in Poras Havaldar-street.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the Native Town of Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Poras Havaldar-street in Bhendy Bazaar, on the southern side thereof, which said house was assessed under No. 8, and now under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 45 square yards or thereabouts, and were bounded on or towards the east by the house of Massoorkhan bin Mezakhan, on or towards the west by the house of Fukeer Mahomed Bajman, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by the public drain and compound of Syed Hadida, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises at Khetwady.

All that piece of fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and stable situate in Khetwady 8th Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 151, and containing by admeasurement 40 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Raghoba Pandoorung, on or towards the west by the vacant ground and Hindoo temple of Bhut Purshotum Madhowjee, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Bhut Purshotum Madhowjee, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady public road, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee. Bhut Purshotum Madhowjee is the fazendar of the said ground.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., on the premises at Fort, in Borah Musjid-street.

All that piece or parcel of building land situate in Borah Musjid-street, within the Fort, Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 123 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Homejee Mistree, on or towards the west by a public passage called by the name of Golwad lane or street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistree and partly by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Borah Musjid-street.

The purchaser shall have to pay twenty-five per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 26th October, 1881. Auctioneer.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879

FIRST AWARD FOR

HOCKIN S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

TOURISTS HOTEL,
KHANDALLA.
CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.

VISITORS will find first class accommodation at the above hotels. For further particulars apply to the respective managers on the premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, per s. s. Bretton Hall, a small consignment of finest old ISLAY WHISKY, from Messrs. John Ranking and Co., London; price Rs. 24 per dozen, cash. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle (opposite Custom House.)

CHAMPAGNE in ½ pts. per Hamper of 2 dozens, Cash, Rs. 33; Credit, Rs. 34-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ ..	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGI[illegible] PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMS [illegible] LANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many [illegible] nds are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED
IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THE NAME. [1851

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
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Optical Squares.
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Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Do. do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

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MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCH MANUFACTURER,
BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES!!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizonta Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

The stock now on hand comprises a varied assortment of
FIRST-CLASS IRON-FRAMED PIANOS.
Instruments can now be hired on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
EXTENDING OVER ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS.
A liberal discount being allowed for cash payment.
Terms may be ascertained on application.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

FIRST GREAT SHOW DAYS this season commencing MONDAY, the 24th October, and following two days.

NEW SILKS, ALL SHADES.
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.
NEW READY-MADE DRESSES.
NEW DRESSING GOWNS.
NEW FASHIONABLE TRIMMED HATS.
NEW STYLISH TRIMMED BONNETS.
NEW GOODS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ALL GOODS PRICED LOWER THAN PREVIOUSLY.

SUCH CHOICE ASSORTMENTS AND NOVELTIES WERE NEVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC OF INDIA BEFORE.

NOTE ADDRESS—
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ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET, POONA.

HAMILTON AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite VISITORS to Bombay to INSPECT their Establishment where their INDIAN MANUFACTURES in the PRECIOUS METALS may be leisurely examined.

THE COLLECTION includes choice specimens of NATIVE and EUROPEAN ART, and will be found interesting to the SIGHT-SEER and CONNOISSEUR as well as to the BUYER.

VISITORS incur no obligation to purchase.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	... „	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours	... „	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	... „	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	... „	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	... „	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	... „	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	... „	20	0
Plain Navy Blue, silk embroidered	... „	23	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered, Silk, for dress	...Pair	3	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	... „	8	8
MERINO SOCKS.			
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	...Doz.	20	0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	... „	22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	... „	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	... „	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lamps-wool, pure Wool	... „	25	0
Hand-knit Rib ½ Hose, a splendid sock for shooting	... „	30	0

KINCKERBOCKER HOSE.		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose Heather mixtures for Sportsmen	...Pair	3	12
Ribbed Cotton Heather mixtures, a superior article	... „	3	8
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Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	...6 for	12	0
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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